

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BTA SCORES HUA KUO-FENG'S EAST EUROPEAN VISIT

AU281600Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

["True Goals"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA)--The visit of the chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, Hua Kuo-feng, to Yugoslavia has attracted the attention of the world public. Usually such visits are expected to contribute both to promotion of bilateral relations, to consolidation of peace and security and to deepening the process of detente. The true goals of the Chinese policy in this case, however, were unambiguously pointed out almost by the entire Western press. They were also reaffirmed by Hua Kuo-feng's statements during the visit. He made use of his visit to vehemently attack the USSR, masking the allegations under the slogan of struggle against hegemony, he attempted to sow dissent and mistrust among the Balkan states, to reduce the influence of the socialist community countries and to undermine the efforts of the peoples for consolidation of world peace and security. It was not accidentally that some Western observers stated that the visit of the Chinese leader "pursues the establishment of his own maneuvering grounds in the Balkans". While the Associated Press agency commenting on his visit in Skopje underlined: "Mr Hua Kuo-feng's visit is considered to have simultaneously anti-Soviet, anti-Bulgarian and anti-Albanian orientation."

In his efforts to oppose the whole world to the socialist community countries, and first of all to the Soviet Union, Hua Kuo-feng spoke with unctuous benevolence of the necessity of equal relations between small and big states, in order to withstand the so-called hegemony, etc. Sooner or later the history will comprehend the essence of these slogans of the present Chinese leaders, because Peking's aggressiveness and the threat it presents to peace are increasing. "And only those who have blinds on their eyes will fail to see it," writes the PRAVDA newspaper. "There are, however, responsible politicians in many countries, who unfortunately refuse to see the growing danger and believe the pharisee declarations of the Peking leaders about their 'love of peace' made during diplomatic talks."

It is China in particular who conducts her foreign policy from the positions of hegemony. Peking is the instigator of Kampuchea to attack the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It exercises political and economic pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it launches slandering campaigns concerning the fabricated problem of the Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent. This unceremonious course of Peking is worrying many countries. The MERDEKA newspaper published in Djakarta wrote: "China's present leaders bear the full responsibility for the exacerbated situation in Southeast Asia, for the pressure they put on Vietnam, for the provocations against these countries. The propaganda noise in defence of the allegedly persecuted people of Chinese descent in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an indirect threat to all the other countries where communities of Chinese emigres live. These moves could not be classified otherwise but as a direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states."

As convincing is the case with Albania, towards which Peking also acts from the position of dictation.

During his current visit Hua Kuo-feng gave prominence in his speeches to the movement of the non-aligned countries intending to oppose it to the world of socialism. The Chinese contribution to this movement, however, could be seen in her interference in the internal affairs of Angola, the slandering campaign against Cuba, the betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples, and her moves aimed at shattering the unity of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In his speech in Belgrade Hua Kuo-feng repeated the well-known Chinese thesis that "war factors increase". The ominous Maoist prophesizing of inevitable war, their opposing to the policy of international detente, which leads to undermining all the efforts for establishing a durable peace and understanding among the states threatens all nations.

The policy of hegemony and dictation which China strives to 'spread' to near-by and far-away areas, including the Balkan Peninsula, lies at the bottom of her anti-Sovietism and the varied scale of provocations, blackmail, slander, demagoguery and rude pressure.

Many political observers stress that with this visit of Hua Kuo-feng the Chinese leadership is trying to drive a wedge between the Balkan states among the socialist countries to destroy the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness, which already has yielded such good results. And the strangest thing is that observers from some remote countries have seen and pointed out the true intentions of this visit... Our country, however, cannot remain indifferent to the moves of Peking endangering the Balkan peace. She will proceed with her consistent peaceful policy.

Our public hopes that the goals of the Chinese policy in the Balkans will be shrewdly comprehended by all as harmful to friendship and cooperation in the peninsula. Our public also is confident that the peoples of the Balkan countries will not allow this important part of the world to become an arena for the appetites and intrigues of forces hostile to detente and peace.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES IRANIAN PREMIER ON APPOINTMENT

AU290820V Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the prime minister of Iran, Jaafar Sharif-Emami, on the occasion of his appointment to this high-ranking position.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran will continue to develop and strengthen in our peoples' interests and in the interest of peace throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV CONVEYS MESSAGE TO AFGHAN LEADER

AU282104V Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Stoyan Radoslavov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, visited Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and presented him with a message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In his message Comrade Todor Zhivkov expresses hopes for the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan in various sectors of the economy, science, culture and public life.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expressed sincere gratitude for these good wishes and for the proposals on cooperation.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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LEADERS CABLE HONECKER, STOPH ON SOYUZ LAUNCHING

LD282136Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today sent Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, a telegram of congratulations on the successful launching of the spaceship Soyuz-31 with an international crew.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GERMAN FDP DELEGATION

Received by Husak

LD282013Y Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 28, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak today received the delegation of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) group in the FRG Bundestag, led by its chairman Wolfgang Mischnick.

In a friendly discussion, they reviewed (?problems) of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany and the possibilities of their further (?promotion), in line with the conclusions of Gustav Husak's visit to the FRG in April, the policy of international detente, peaceful cooperation and good neighbourly relations.

Meets With Indra

LD281822Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today in Prague received the official delegation of deputies of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] group in the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, led by its chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick. In a frank and friendly discussion, Alois Indra appraised the realistic policy of the FDP, and stated the conviction that the visit of the official delegation of deputies of the FDP group in the Bundestag would contribute to a favorable development of relations not just between the legislatures of Czechoslovakia and the FRG, but between the two countries as well. The head of the delegation of the West German deputies expressed thanks for the invitation, and for the reception they had been given in Czechoslovakia.

The representatives of the Federal Assembly and the West German deputies then exchanged views on questions pertaining to the future promotion of relations. They both expressed the will to contribute to the intensification of bilateral relations, as well as to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES DINNER FOR CHNOUPEK

LD282259Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, Aug 28, CETEKA--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge gave a dinner here this evening in honour of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

In a toast Paulo Jorge voiced satisfaction with the visit of the Czechoslovak minister and noted that relations between the two countries are not of a late date. They have been lasting since the time when the Angolan people fought against the Portuguese colonial domination. The minister voiced the view that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit will contribute to the further development of harmonious relations between the two states. Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the Czechoslovak people have always stood on the side of the Angolan people in their struggle against colonialism. He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries. He pointed out that thanks to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, Marxism-Leninism was taking root in Africa. He appreciated the stand of the Angolan Government in the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and said that their liquidation would remove one of the most dangerous hotspots of international tension. Minister Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in the strengthening of all-round relations with Angola.

Further Reportage of Visit

For Luanda radio coverage of the visit beginning 27 August of a Czechoslovak delegation led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek to Angola, see the Southern Africa section of the 29 August Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

FINNISH CP CONGRATULATED ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD282015Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of the party. It wishes the Finnish Communist Party fresh successes in working for the interests of Finnish working people, in the struggle against imperialism, in its endeavors for the development of democracy, for peace and for victory of the ideals of socialism.

KEMPNY, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND PRAGUE SLOVAK CEREMONY

LD282110Y Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 78, CETEKA--A ceremonial meeting marking the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising was held here this afternoon by the Central Committees of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and the Czech [word indistinct] the National Front regional committee and the national committee of Prague. The meeting was attended by a delegation of the communist party, the National Front and the government of Czechoslovakia headed by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Kempny. Present were also representatives of the embassies of socialist countries. Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler pointed out in the main speech that in its essence the Slovak national uprising was part of the class internationalist struggle of workers against the most reactionary and darkest [word indistinct] of capital. Only the working class and its party could stand at the head of the liberation anti-fascist struggle in the Second World War, rally around themselves all the patriots, organize armed struggle and [word indistinct] the people into a national uprising with the aim of defeating fascism.

The Slovak national uprising, together with the Carpathian-[word indistinct] operation of the Soviet Army, the May uprising of (?Czech) and Prague people and the Prague operation of the Soviet forces completed the process of the gradual liberation of Czechoslovakia and the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany, Leopold Ler added.

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It also became an inseparable part of people's democratic and socialist revolution in Europe and Asia in which the world socialist system started to be formed 34 years ago. Today this system [word indistinct] the head with the Soviet Union represents the most important and the most revolutionary factor of world development. For these reasons we approach the Slovak national uprising not (only as) the most important event in the history of the Slovak nation, but also as an important historic landmark of new, post-war Czechoslovakia.

Leopold Ler recalled that the uprising also meant a landmark in the solution of the nationality question. [Words indistinct] ideal was patriotism in which the Slovaks made it clear that they would never reconcile themselves to the forcible destruction of Czechoslovakia and called for a joint state of [word indistinct] and Slovaks on the principle of equality.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1630 GMT on 28 August, in a report on who attended the Prague gathering, reports that Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, attended the gathering]

PRC POLICY, HUA'S EAST EUROPEAN TRIP CRITICIZED

AU281428Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Miroslav Kubin article: "The Old Chinese Invention"]

[Text] History attributes the invention of gunpowder to the Chinese. The present Maoist leadership of China which, as is known, has pulled down many of the old cultural values of Chinese education, obviously attaches high value to the historical authorship of this invention. Quite a few Chinese military delegations are wandering around the world in quest of "gunpowder," and Chinese tradespeople are bestowing almost amorous smiles on their Western "partners," from whom they can get such gunpowder cheap--and surely not only on account of the Chinese authors' rights. For instance, the EEC and its military-industrial complex is to see to the modernization of Chinese military equipment and to appropriate ammunition.

Outstanding Maoist leaders are devoting personal attention to stirring up dust, and not ordinary dust, but the dust of gunpowder. The technological procedure in this stirring-up is based on the Maoist theory of the "inevitability of World War III, both great and nuclear," on unbridled anti-Soviet heckling and on the "historical" substantiation of expansionist demands on foreign territories.

The historical recognition of "authors' rights" in the ancient invention of gunpowder has obviously stimulated the Mao Tse-tung orphans' interest in the famous powderkeg, as the Balkans used to be called. As the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party recently revealed in its open letter to the CCP leadership, the Maoist bosses had instigated their "unconditional" ally of those times to found a kind of Balkans pact--a pact, according to Maoist wishes, with an anti-Soviet orientation. But of course, the Chinese Maoists failed in their adventurous promptings and instigations to this none-too-good association. In fact, the peoples of the Balkans area do not wish their fatherland to again become the ill-famed "powderkeg"--and especially not a Maoist one.

The fact that Mao Tse-tung's successor, Hua Kuo-feng, known for his anti-Soviet sallies and "antihegemonist" toasts, personally set out last week for the Balkans, is causing all peace-loving people to ask whether he does not intend playing the children's game of roll-the-keg there--using the kegs of the renowned, and not exactly wholesome, Chinese powder.

WESTERN MEDIA'S INTEREST IN DISSIDENTS CRITICIZED

LD260950Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In an editorial entitled "The People Create," today's RUDE PRAVO points out that millions of citizens of our socialist country have mustered their forces in constructive work for the certainties of today and the bright prospects of tomorrow. They feel responsible for the enhancement of our country, for a life in peace, for the development of society as well as of the individual. That is why it is no accident that they have linked their destiny with socialism.

RUDE PRAVO notes that throughout the history of mankind everything was always done in the name of something, in the name of someone. And if in our country, as well as in the other socialist countries, everything is being done precisely in the name of the working people, in the name of the ideas of communism, we are entitled to be proud and to rejoice. It goes without saying that our joy is not shared by those who feel an intrinsic hatred for socialism. This was once more demonstrated in connection with the 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance which thwarted the plans for an anti-February, plans to tear Czechoslovakia away from the family of socialist countries. For example, people such as Pelikan, Mlynar, Pachman, Tosek and other so-called heroes, so well known to us, posed in the role of professional weepers. Their names mean nothing to us for they have never done anything worth registering; it is only now that, for better money, they want to gain fame by vilifying their former country. But this is not enough for reactionary circles in the West. They wanted sensations directly from Czechoslovakia, straight from the golden city. And those were, so to speak, not forthcoming. And so, willy-nilly, they had to declare in their newspaper headlines: all is quiet in Prague, nothing happened in Prague. (?This anger) could be felt when they wrote that urban transport was as crowded as on other days, that the expected boycott did not materialize, that people calmly went to their places of work and showed no sign of excitement. It was alleged that cars were banned from Wenceslas Square on 21 August, as though this was something new, and that there were no clashes between the police and demonstrators.

RUDE PRAVO points out that they would have to paint the demonstrators on a map of Prague.

So what did they in the West expect to happen? RUDE PRAVO asks, and stresses that this was a case of wishful thinking. Western bourgeois mass media are not interested in what people think, how they live, or how they work. If they were to take an interest in this, they would have to offer quite a different account about the present situation in our country, about the flourishing of our socialist society. Our current times reflect one great constructive struggle for implementation of the tasks set by the 15th congress. People have to grapple with difficult tasks, they ponder over the best ways of dealing with these, how to fulfill the plan, how to bring in the harvest, how to best extract coal, how to build a nursery school in time. People are building their homes, they embellish towns and localities, they look after their families, they think about how to make their mother or sweetheart happy, how to kindle a spark in their children's eyes. All this is our present life, in which man is not worried by the threat of unemployment, an insecure old age or humiliation.

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Our people are not unconcerned about the destiny of their fatherland, and in this respect they are neither apathetic nor indifferent. They are calm about their life certainties but they are not calm, that is to say, they ponder a great deal and are ingenious when it comes to mastering challenging tasks in implementing the 15th party congress program, which is as bold as it is demanding.

If the Western bourgeois mass media were to look for such excitement, they would naturally find it. The image of presentday Czechoslovakia offers precisely such creative excitement, and not merely in August. However, this is just another testimony, and does not fit into the pattern of the bourgeois mass media, especially the fact that the overwhelming majority of people have identified with the objectives of the 15th party congress and are prepared to lend a helping hand freely and voluntarily to achieve these objectives. And they don't shirk their work, RUDE PRAVO notes in the editorial entitled "The People Create." It recalls that Western propaganda cannot deny that our people are surrounded by high living standards and so they at least allege that they are otherwise unfree. But neither we, nor bourgeois propaganda, clearly, can imagine an unfree person who is concerned about what to do to fulfill tasks as best as possible, who on his own free will comes forward with initiative, with innovations, who displays heroism at work which we can see at every step. An unfree person would do nothing of the kind, he would have neither motivation nor aims.

Czechoslovakia, from the Sumava to the Tatra Mountains, is a place which is visited by huge numbers of foreign tourists in these summer months. Prague itself is crowded with them. The great majority of them are enthralled by both ancient and modern beauty, by the architecture in cities and villages, and they do not conceal their admiration for the social achievements of our people. But there are other visitors as well. Instead of knocking at the door of a metro driller, a Smichov or Vysocany metal worker or an ordinary official of a national committee or perhaps even that of a leading official, they knock at the doors of discredited people, of so-called dissidents--to use a metaphor thought up recently, and most appropriately, by the far from communist London evening paper EVENING STANDARD--of the embittered fat cats of yesterday. What else can they find there but out-of-tune miaowing which, however, will endanger neither the life of the working people in Czechoslovakia nor their objectives. They would have to go elsewhere, to the metro driller, to a just-covered harvest combine driver, to a woman textile worker, to an engineering or building worker or to an enthusiastic scientist, to find out about the problems created by life, of which we are aware and which we are solving and will continue to solve. That is where they would see the true life of the working people of Czechoslovakia, and where they would encounter creative excitement in the great struggle we are waging for optimal results. Except, in that case, they would have to go to the homes of our working people instead of knocking only on those doors where there is nothing but idle talk. But when all is said and done, this is neither important nor decisive. What is decisive and important is how we ourselves live, what we are doing and creating, for we are struggling to achieve a happy future for the country, concludes the editorial entitled "The People Create" in today's RUDE PRAVO.

LETTER TO HUSAK FROM CHARTER 77 SIGNATORY NOTED

LD251551 [Editorial Report LD] Brussels LE SOIR in French 20-21 August 1978 publishes on page 3 a Pol Mathil commentary entitled "The Philosopher and the Bars of Prague Zoo" on the situation in Czechoslovakia 10 years after the Soviet invasion, which concludes by giving excerpts from an open letter to President Husak, allegedly written in June by Charter 77 signatory Julius Tomin, who is described as a professor of philosophy who taught in Hawaii before voluntarily returning to Czechoslovakia after the invasion.

The excerpts from the letter are as follows:

"Mr President, I am afraid. Official usage in our country requires that we do not speak of 'police' but of 'security.' But the state and its public security system give me no feeling of security; they arouse increasing and persistent anxiety in me. That is why I am writing to you. I am afraid every time I open my mailbox. I am afraid of finding a summons to an interrogation with a security officer. Every time the doorbell rings, I fear a visit from the security men. When a car stops outside my home at night, I am afraid that it is because they have come to arrest me.

"I am afraid to visit a friend, because security men on duty outside his home are drawing up a list of visitors. I am afraid of losing my job as a nightwatchman at the zoo. A psychologist friend was dismissed from a similar job. The internal affairs department people have already driven me to leave the country in the past. At present, I am afraid that they will stop at nothing in order to attempt to expel me. How could they do me more harm? They have deprived me of a job consistent with my qualifications. My wife has lost her job and my son has lost his place in high school. To what other action will they stoop?

"The internal affairs department officials have summoned me. With that sense of urgent business characteristic of them, they urged me to leave the country immediately and told me that this country has no need of philosophers who can understand Greek. I could not accept this. Today I am still a nightwatchman at the zoo. How long will I still be free and be able to watch those behind bars from outside?

Bartolomejska Street

"Tomorrow I am to go to security headquarters on Bartolomejska Street. How often has this happened this last year? It is increasingly intolerable for citizens like ourselves to be subject to the whim of the Internal Affairs Department officials. If I had the courage, I would stay at home tomorrow and wait for them to come and fetch me--refuse to take a further step!

"But after what the security people did to Dr Hejdanek, fear drives me to answer the summons. They dragged him from his job and hauled him down the corridors, staircases and courtyards. They insulted him and pummeled him. Finally they left him for hours in a room at Bartolomejska Street which was open to the cold of winter.

"Sir, the fear which I describe to you is not mine alone. Shortly after 6 January, the day of Dr Hejdanek's arrest, a guard was stationed at the door of my apartment to draw up a list of my visitors. Subsequently, my wife and many other people were taken to security headquarters. Two visitors--Ivan Medek and Bohumil Dolezal--were dragged into the woods to be beaten up.

"I went to the Comenius school of theology, the school of philosophy at the Charles University and the institute of philosophy of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences--everywhere where Dr Hejdanek is known and esteemed as an important philosopher. I believe that philosophers and theologians have a vocation and should shoulder a special responsibility toward society. That is why I took them a simple message: 'Deliberate efforts to arouse fear are a form of terror. There is a simple way of opposing this attempt to set up a regime of terror: Visit your colleague.' Not one of the people with whom I talked has had the courage to visit Dr Hejdanek.

"Following the beating to which Ivan Medek was subjected and my wife's arrest, I asked several newspapers to send journalists to Dr Hajdanek's home; they were too afraid to do so.

"Mr President, is it not possible to eradicate the causes of the fear which I describe to you? Why so many efforts to frighten people? Does the state fear confrontation with people accustomed to thinking freely, speaking freely, painting freely and using their talents freely in order to live freely? And yet, everything could be so easy; it would be sufficient to have respect for the laws of this country and for the so-narrow range of freedoms, which are as essential to us as the air which we breathe. It would be sufficient to have a little respect for the fact that we live here and legally have the right to do what we want, because we are citizens of this country."

HASEK, HEJDANEK DISCUSS PRAGUE SPRING, CSSR TODAY

LD251455Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Aug 78 p 4 LD

["Report From Hugo Camps in Czechoslovakia: How an Entire Country Is 'Normalized'"]

[Excerpts] Prague, Bratislava and Brno breathe at the pace of the occupier, who is scarcely seen but who continually lets it be known that he is still there. Of late the invasion perpetrated by the Warsaw Pact countries has been hailed daily by the Czech media "as a blessing for the people who in 1968 were threatened and almost perished in the wake of a fascist counterrevolution." While estimates of the number of Russian soldiers stationed in Czechoslovakia vary, the figure given is never less than 1,000,000 soldiers.

"And so," Vladislav Hejdanek, official spokesman of "Charter 77," said, "all Czech and Slovak citizens know that the dawn brings a day which will be just like any other; invariably, and this has continued for 10 years. That is the reason why the slightest explosion of violence, the smallest attempt at revolution or the slightest incident on this sad anniversary of the 'Prague Spring' would be an insane act."

Vladislav Hejdanek is not the only one to await August 21 with a discouraged shrug of the shoulders. The yoke of 10 years of "Stalinism with a human face" has not only destroyed all the seats of resistance of 1968 but keeps a firm grip on both the older and younger generations through fear.

This fear causes people on Wenceslas Square to remain silent. Exchanges of political views on the streetcorner are taboo. The foreign tourist can no longer start a conversation with Czechs or Slovaks about the past or future. "Ah! Why keep on talking politics, mister? There will never be any more springs and for 10 years the world has heard nothing of the silence which reigns in our country." That is the only thing which people are saying now in the streets or the "kavarnas" (cafes) of Prague. And the person who is speaking to you looks carefully around him, so afraid is he that his brief conversation with a foreigner may be noticed by an "official eye." Under the government of these new Stalinists, a word out of place can cause plenty of problems. In Czechoslovakia prudent silence has become a vital attitude.

Dr Jiri Hajek, foreign minister during the "Prague Spring" and consignatory of "Charter 77," told us that for his part, the eternal lingering pain of 1968 continues in a tremendous mistrust among the population. "I know," he said, "families which are split, brothers and sisters who no longer dare speak openly about politics because they are afraid of learning the others' opinions and of disclosing their own."

Lethargy, fear and mistrust--that is how the 15 million Balkanized citizens of Czechoslovakia are "held," even if attempts are made to conceal this state of affairs by granting them the pleasures of a consumer society.

Today Czechs and Slovaks seem to have lost their own identity. And this apathy, which contrasts violently with the ardour of 1968 when, under Alexander Dubcek, the people had but one voice and one face, is painful. This pain is expressed by silence. Who can or still dares revolt in a country where Jan Palach in a gesture of desperate protest burned himself alive and could not even have a decent grave?

In this vassal state of Moscow, the heroes are the greatest enemies of the state. Jiri Hajek, Vladislav Hejdanek, Vera Sukova, Jaroslav Sabata and the other signatories of the "Charter 77" have had to pay a heavy price for their "heroism of the spirit" which has been stifled.

[Question] Mr Hajek, 10 years ago it was still the "Spring." Then darkness suddenly fell in the country and it has not lifted since. Today, on the even of this dramatic anniversary, do you feel bitter and humiliated? Was not the "Prague Spring" a miscalculation which merely plunged the Czech people into sadness?

[Answer] In fact I feel neither bitter nor humiliated. There is merely the pain of the abrupt collapse of a political ideal which had matured with the passage of time. The whole democratic movement of Alexander Dubcek was understood by the people. People knew that a certain pluralist policy, a certain alleviation of the censorship in the press, a breath of air in the life of the party and the trade unions and a reorientation of economic democracy were necessary. As responsible leaders of the people, we took these needs into account in our actions in 1968. Today I am still convinced that we did our total duty.

When the country was occupied by foreign military forces on the night of 21 August, after exhausting negotiations, it was a total surprise for us. At the time I was on vacation in Yugoslavia. I immediately traveled on to New York. Before the United Nations, I unhesitatingly condemned the invasion by foreign troops. I am still not ashamed of doing so. Less than a year later, just as so many others, I was expelled from the communist party. That is how my public life ended.

I know that the leaders of 1968 ought not to feel morally isolated today. The population still remember us in its heart and we regularly receive signs of sympathy. However, people are afraid of displaying their regrets or publicly lamenting the lost "Spring." But the democratic trend of 1968 still lives on in people's hearts.

[Question] Doubtless in vain? Because dogmatism is still stronger than during the Novotny period even though there was little room to breathe then?

[Answer] Certainly.... That is true. I admit that nothing remains of Dubcek's democratization process. Only the federal state structure uniting Czechs and Slovaks established in 1968 remains. All the democratic structures have been swept away. That is a regrettable mistake.

[Question] In your capacity as foreign minister, you had contacts with the Western countries. Were you not surprised or disappointed by the passive attitude of the West during the decisive days?

[Answer] I was not really surprised or disappointed. The Dubcek offensive was a matter which concerned our nation alone and no one else. Our objective was to create a different society but not just any society. The "Prague Spring" was a cultural revolution, strongly based on a socialist concept of man and society. We had no intention of installing a watered-down capitalist system.

Thus the West had to respect our neutrality. What disappointed me was the behavior of certain extreme rightwing capitalist circles which sympathized with those who perpetrated the 21 August invasion. And it is not hard to find the real reason. [paragraph continues]

If we had succeeded in developing democratic socialism, reactionary circles would have had to abandon their hatred of totalitarian communism and they did not want that at any price. In fact, they were afraid that we would disarm them through our experiment.

[Question] After 1968, life was no longer what it had been for you. You were put in quarantine. Have the past 10 years not been terrible for you?

[Answer] As many of my friends, I have encountered many material obstacles. But, above all, there is moral persecution. What hit me most was the fact that I could no longer exercise my profession as an historian, as a scholar. It was "cut off" from all my scholarly sources. No university wanted me. That was a heavy load. I do not even receive any substantial political information, and that has been going on for years. That is a terrible void for me.

After having signed Charter 77, the difficulties piled up. Interrogations followed one after another and now I have a policeman in front of my door 24 hours a day. And I have little freedom to circulate, and the annoyances are legion.

You see that telephone? It's cut off! A little while ago the authorities demanded that the association of resistance members, to which I have belonged since the Nazi occupation, strike me from its lists. That was done. But the demand was couched in such terms that they did not dare to carry it out. I am regularly the subject of attacks in the national media.

During the years since 1968 it has been claimed that we wanted to sell our neutrality to the fascists and capitalists. Those who read this nonsense in the press luckily knew better.

In many cases in our everyday life we suffer discrimination, but what saddens me most is that my family has to share my suffering. I will cite only the case of my son. He is 14 years old and a brilliant pupil. Because of my political activities he has been barred from secondary school. That gave rise to a great deal of indignation and at present I am fighting to defend his case. But other signatories of Charter 77 are in even deeper distress.

[Question] Do you have contacts with Alexander Dubcek?

[Answer] Dubcek is living peacefully in Bratislava, where he holds a miserable post in the forestry commission. He lives a very secluded life and is under constant surveillance. We write to each other from time to time. For the people, Dubcek remains a symbol. When it was recently learned that he had sent a letter to Husak in which he noted his agreement with the principles in Charter 77, it made a great impression. But he is nonetheless a man who is very much alone.

[Question] Do you think a "Prague Spring" could happen again?

[Answer] Ah! History does not repeat itself. The historical moment of 1968 will not occur again. The "charter" movement is important, of course. But there is no longer any political "charge." If we ever reach the point of a change in regime, the motives and strategy will be quite different from those of 1968. Frankly, I am pessimistic with respect to the future, but that is not because of the spirit animating the Czech people. I will continue to believe in the great principles of democratic socialism which we established in 1968.

For several months, Vladislav Hejdanek has been official spokesman for Charter 77. He is a philosopher, but because of his keenness to defend human rights he no longer has an official job. His daily occupation consists of installing central heating systems.

His wife has been unable to find work and his four children have been banned from high school education.

But this dissident is not afraid of mental affliction and he speaks without fear.

[Question] According to the Czechoslovak authorities, what crime have the Charter 77 signatories committed?

[Answer] The charter is an open and informal community composed of people of varying religious and political groups. What its adherents have in common is the desire to struggle individually for the observance of human and citizens' rights.

We are striving to get political prisoners freed, to obtain the lifting of all measures restricting individual freedom and the freedom of expression. We are not revolutionaries trying to overthrow a regime. In fact, we are apolitical.

We are merely demanding respect for the authority of the Helsinki accords on human rights. I see in that no attack on civil order. But instead of striking up a constructive dialog, the authorities regard us as social rejects.

[Question] Is there really an attack on human rights in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. Since 1968, several hundred thousand Czechoslovaks have been expelled from the communist party. They and their families have been systematically subjected to persecution. Whoever has not adhered to the party line since 1968, whoever has failed to demonstrate total loyalty to the party or has dared to address any critical remarks to the government can expect to be subjected to a kind of "apartheid." There are enough examples of this.

Several thousands of our fellow citizens no longer have the right to pursue a profession, since they no longer have a "favored position in the party establishment." Thus professor Kriegel can no longer practice medicine. University professors are working as bricklayers and writers have become nightwatchmen, while academicians and intellectuals are unemployed.

Since 1968, during the period of the purge, several tens of thousands of workers have been expelled from the trade unions, which again came under the control of the party. This has meant the loss of the right to defense, the banning of access to rest and recreation centers and the loss of free medical care, canteen meals, and so forth. In universities and higher education colleges, a rigid admittance system has been introduced: Only those who demonstrate political and ideological "virginity"--and that applies to their entire family--are admitted. The rest are rejected, irrespective of their intellectual standard.

Pressure is also being brought to bear on Christians. Thus the widow who forgoes a Christian funeral for her Christian husband gets a bigger pension. Doctors and nurses anxious to care for believers and to attend to them in their dying moments face difficulties caused by trade union circles.

There are also plans to clear hospitals of all religions by admitting only atheists and nonbelievers to medical and hospital schools.

And then there is the economic repression affecting women at work. Plus there are still political prisoners. Writer Vaclav Havel, journalist Jiri Lederer and actor Pavel Pavilicek were recently given heavy prison sentences for their sympathies for Charter 77. In short, bureaucratic arbitrariness strikes in all areas.

[Question] Is there not a growing fear in official circles concerning what approach to adopt toward Charter 77?

[Answer] At present, I do not believe so. Of course every day we are insulted in the coarsest manner by the country's press. We are treated as if we were criminals, Zionists or parasites. A considerable number of Charter 77 signatories have, like myself, a policeman outside their door day and night. We are very restricted in our freedom of movement. We are also regularly subjected to long interrogations, which are mentally very trying.

Recently, when Brezhnev visited Czechoslovakia, the principal dissidents were imprisoned without any kind of trial, and that lasted until the visit was over. It is especially impossible for us to remain in contact with each other. We live and work in clandestineness.

[Question] Does the Charter 77 movement not address itself overly to an elite of artists and intellectuals?

[Answer] I reject that preconception. We are gaining more and more support from the workers and women. Furthermore, I am convinced that the Czech and Slovak populations know our aspirations, respect them and silently endorse our manifesto for the protection of human rights. One must not forget that people are frozen with fear. It is difficult to ask an entire people to sacrifice their children's future for a universal ideal. In the presence of such a fatal restriction, heroism and spiritual dignity are never the prerogative of the masses. But there is silent moral support and that warms the heart. People know that Charter 77 is the last remaining bloom which recalls the "Spring" of 16 years ago. [answer ends]

Vladislav Hejdanek, just as Jiri Hajek, expressed the hope that the "Eurocommunists will continue to show an interest in Charter 77."

His closing words were: "Without outside support we will be stifled."

NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM, SOVIET AID CONSIDERED

AU251312Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Our Nuclear Program"]

[Summary] The peaceful utilization of nuclear research results can help secure sufficient electric power; and thus our national economy, too, is counting on the use of nuclear fuel. "These days, when the last tasks are being completed, before the first electric power station block of the Vver 440 type is put into operation in Jaslovské Bohunice, we are standing on the verge of significant advances in our Czechoslovak nuclear energy engineering.

"In realization of our nuclear program for electric power production, the selfless aid of the Soviet Union is of enormous significance." The research data and the experience gained in the USSR in the practical operation of nuclear power stations have been of great assistance. "Experts on operating the control panels and other working places and laboratories in the Czechoslovak nuclear power stations are being trained for practice in the special training installations of the Novovoronezh electric power station's schooling center; Soviet experts are helping us with their experience in evaluating the geological and other conditions of the places where our nuclear power stations are being built. But the main weight of assistance lies in the documentation granted us on the production of reactors and other parts of electric power stations, which represent a completely new sector in our engineering."

Our engineering base still has a lot to do, to be prepared for fulfillment of its commitments in nuclear power engineering; this primarily applies to the Skoda Pízen sector enterprise, the Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works in Vítkovice and other enterprises, which have duties not only toward our own nuclear power program, but also toward the COMRA countries.

The construction of nuclear power stations by 1990, together with the facilities built in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, will enhance our electric power production base by 10,280 megawatts and will cover more than 30 percent of the installed output. After the nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany are completed, further complexes will be built in Mochovice in the Levice District; in Malovice near Ceske Budejovice; and in Northern Moravia, where a suitable location is being sought. All this requires a great deal of responsibility on the part of the participating organizations, the bodies of people's administration and other organizations.

"Although we can rely in our plans on the most valuable experience and knowledge of Soviet experts, it remains an unchangeable fact that we are still in the very beginnings of developing nuclear power engineering. And this is naturally connected with many problems, which we must learn to overcome. As long as we are consistent in everything, we need not fear the work we have started. However, it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the extreme consistency and the pressing demand for high quality in all work delivered--in technological production as well as in assembly or operations. These demands guarantee the reliability and safety of the electric power station's operation." Nuclear power engineering confronts us with unprecedented exacting regulations; everything must pass strict tests and measurements. Here, too, the knowledge and experience of Soviet experts is of great help to us.

In order to insure the effective utilization of nuclear fuel, lasting attention is concentrated on the technical development and improvement of the operations of reactors and of all facets of the power station's operations. This attention has already resulted in reducing the operating costs of quite a few atomic power stations in the USSR. "The latest knowledge has also been utilized in the production of equipment for our first Vver 440 electric power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice. Within the long-term program up to 1990, we also count on building several units of the Vver 1,000 type, which will start operating in the Soviet Union toward the end of this year and at the beginning of next year.

"Under our conditions, we are deliberating on beginning work on the high-output types toward the end of the 1980's." By that time we should have solved the production of appropriate equipment, which is more exacting than anything we have had to face so far. The same demands as those placed on the reactor are also placed on the production of the highly productive turbomachinery, on its operations and maintenance.

The epoch of nuclear power stations will soon become a reality in our country and will greatly contribute to insuring that the growing demands on electric power consumption are met. "Simultaneously, it is a criterion of the technical maturity of our industry, which is capable of producing most exacting technological equipment, serving the peaceful utilization of nuclear power both in our country and in other socialist countries."

CURRENT, FUTURE COAL NEEDS, PRODUCTION ABILITY ASSESSED

AU241340Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Aug 78 p 1 AU

["(AE)"]-signed article: "Probes Into the Next Century"]

[Summary] According to the estimates drawn up in the 1960's, our national economy's present needs should amount to about 42 million tons of coal annually; later this figure was reduced to 20 million. Now the extraction in traditional bituminous coal mines is slightly decreasing and new long-term mines such as Paskov, Staric and Czechoslovak Youth Union mine are replacing them.

It is estimated that the Ostrava-Karvina basin will be delivering almost 25 million tons of coal annually during the remaining years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and that the same amount will be needed in the following two 5-year plans; which means practically to the end of this century.

The Jiri, Jindrich, Oskar, Pionyr, Hedvika and other shafts have already ceased operating and, according to long-term estimates, the deposits of bituminous coal will be gradually exhausted in other mines as well, especially in the Ostrava part of the upper Silesian basin. The new mines in the south, in the Sub-Beskydy area, will gain in importance.

According to long-term plans, in 1980 shafts will be opened in the area of Frenstat-Trojanovice and of Pribor. Attention is particularly concentrated on the 12-meter Prokop seam.

The mines in the southern part of the upper Silesian basin should yield the first tons of bituminous coal toward the end of this century. By that time, we should have solved many problems: Since the deposits lie very deep, the formations will have temperatures of more than 40 degrees centigrade and the seams will be dangerous, with the risk of coal and gas cave-ins.

'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT' IN TIMBER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

AU241838 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 22 August 1978 on p 5 carries the 1,300-word interview given by Ing Jozef Ciganik, economic director of the timber and furniture industry production economic unit, to V. Tevecova, entitled "To Think, Decide and Act in a New Manner." The interview deals with the experience the timber and furniture industry production economic unit--which is one of the 12 production economic units verifying the new economic "experiment of managing efficiency and quality"--has had since the new system was introduced in January 1978.

According to the economic director, the introduction of the experiment in the timber and furniture industry was preceded by a period of preparations, in which 450 leading economic employees underwent political and professional training. He adds, however, that it will require some more time before they all adjust to the new system since "no schooling, no matter how carefully prepared, can change, from one day to the next, people's thinking, their attitudes, habits and methods of work. All this will be a longer process."

Referring to one of the main principles of the experiment--the long-term and binding nature of plans--Director Ciganik states that "some fundamental problems" emerged in this respect, which are, however, "being energetically tackled." The adherence to deadlines in building new capacities, supplier-consignee relations, stability of manpower, the program of innovations and the measures for increasing productivity of labor and profitability of individual enterprises are cited as areas in which problems still exist.

Ciganik goes on to note that the enterprises have grasped the demanding nature of the new system and that--besides the plan fulfillment--the collectives are also learning to pay attention to the indicators of economic productivity, because the fulfillment of these indicators determines the creation of funds for material incentive: "They are learning to watch the profitability regarding production funds and to strive to use them better and to be more economical. Also new is the indicator of output proper, as compared to the previously recorded gross production figures. It reduces the consumption of materials and thus leads to higher efficiency. The full funds for material incentives are the best yardstick of the efficacy of the new management of work and of mastering the aforementioned new principles."

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"It is true, however, that it is too soon to speak about any concrete results and to evaluate them. The enterprises are making only the first steps in this respect..."

Viganik further stresses that controlling the quality of products is one of the most important elements of the new system and that "hard sanctions are uncompromisingly applied" when offenses against the quality of products occur. Later, he repeats that "in questions of quality we will be irreconcilable."

The concluding section of the interview deals with the new position of the production economic unit, which plays a central management role in the new system. Production planning, the control of 59 decisive products, raw material supplies coordination of the technical development and questions of capital investment projects are centralized and fall within the responsibility of the general directory of the production economic unit. The individual enterprises and plans are also reportedly given "adequate space for their own initiative and decisionmaking." The management of funds for material incentives is cited as one of the decentralized spheres.

ACTIVITY OF TWO FRG CITIZENS OFFICIALLY PROTESTED

LD251903Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ullrike Ackermann was expelled from Czechoslovakia today and Gerhard Kuechen will be expelled on 27 August. Both are FRG citizens. They brought into Czechoslovakia, using a specially built hiding place in an automobile, printed material that grossly attacked the socialist social and state system of Czechoslovakia. Their unlawful activity was prevented by organs of the National Security Corps. The FRG Embassy in Prague has been handed a protest note regarding the matter.

USSR JOURNALISTS' DEATH IN 1968 COMMEMORATED

AU281406Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 78 p 2 AU

["(LC)"]-signed Teplice dispatch: "To the Memory of Soviet Journalists"]

[Text] Teplice--A solemn ceremony took place this Thursday in the Kostomlaty community in the Teplice area, in memory of two Soviet journalists--Karl Nepomniashchiy and Aleksandr Zvorykin. These workers of the Novosti press agency perished nearby on 24 August 1968, during the execution of their function as journalists and in the fulfillment of their international assistance to our people.

The representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee, of RUDE PRAVO, the Journalists Union, the embassies of the USSR and of other socialist states, of accredited journalists from the socialist countries and of the Kostomlaty citizens assembled at the monument that lastingly recalls the friendship and fraternal relations between our people and the Soviet people.

To the strains of the march of fallen revolutionaries, the delegations of editorial offices, social organizations, the Central Group of Soviet troops and factories in the Teplice District laid wreaths and bouquets at the monument. The solemn act was also attended by family members of the two Soviet journalists who had tragically perished.

EDITORIAL NOTES 'TENSE' FUEL-POWER SITUATION

AU281553Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Winter Will Test the Summer"]

[Summary] "Toward the end of 1977, it became apparent that covering the production of electricity and heat with the required fuels will be the main problem facing the power engineers in this and coming years. This is not just as far as the quantity of fuels is concerned, but also concerns their structure and quality. According to recently published data of the federal statistical office of the fulfillment of the state plan in the first 6 months of this year, the production of electric power reached 24.2 billion kwh, which is 4 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1977. The largest increase in electricity production occurred in the steam power plants (6.1 percent), while hydroelectric power plant output remained 13.7 percent below the plan. This was a consequence of the reduced water flow. The coal industry extracted 61.8 million tons of coal in this period (1 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1977), but the crown coal extraction plan remained unfulfilled in the amount of more than 400,000 tons. This is very worrying with regard to creating the required reserves for the winter in electric power plants and to securing the supplies of graded coal. In order to cover the needs of power plants for the winter, more than 1 million tons of brown coal, 200,000 tons of bituminous coal, 140,000 tons of mazut and 200 million cubic meters of natural gas beyond the originally stipulated figures must be secured."

The appeal of miner-heroes of socialist labor, made at the end of June, is aimed at this goal of increasing coal extraction. But in order to fulfill the planned targets it will also be necessary to reduce the consumption of fuels for the production of electricity. In the first 6 months of this year, fuel consumption for the production of 1 kwh exceeded the planned quantity by 1.9 grams of standard fuel, which represents a loss of more than 100,000 tons of standard fuel a year.

"Another important factor that will help solve the tense power-fuel balance sheet in the forthcoming winter season consists of new electric power stations and their reliable operation. We have the first positive results in this sphere. The third block of the Chvaletice electric power plant was put into operation recently (4 days before the government-stipulated deadline) after proving good in demanding tests; it is reliably yielding the projected output of 200 mw. The turbines of the Dalesice hydroelectric power plant are also working reliably in long-term tests. All responsible workers will have to pay extraordinary attention to the first block of the Vver 440 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, which is to produce 200 million kwh this year. A delay in putting it into operation would mean higher coal consumption in the steam power plants. Next year, this block is expected to produce 1,350 kwh of electricity. Were this quantity to be produced in classical electric power stations, it would require more than 1.5 million tons of high-quality brown coal."

The coming winter will also test how well the routine and general overhauls of electric power stations, the distribution network and transformers have been carried out. Reconstructions or general overhauls of 104 electric power station boilers and 65 turbogenerators with a performance of 4,200 mw are planned this year. The quality of general overhauls is good so far, as the examples of the Melnik, Prunerov and Pocerady electric power stations show.

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"The tense fuel-power situation can only be solved through measures in the sphere of extraction and production of fuels and power. We must do much more than up to now in the field of energy conservation. Although we have a great many good examples from factories, transportation and agriculture of conservation and rational use of coal, gas, electricity, steam, water, compressed air and other, so-called waste power sources, this is still not enough. Controls by the state power inspection organs show how many people still approach this urgent problem with indifference, as if it did not apply to them. The demands for coal and other fuels are also growing enormously in households. Every one should ponder more often the economical use of fuels, whether at the place of work or at home."

Despite increased coal extraction, electricity production and gas imports in the past years, those employed in the power industry are facing the serious task of covering the growing needs of the national economy and households, needs that often grow disproportionately. Whether the supplies of power will or will not be smooth is being decided primarily in the North Bohemia brown coal basin. But precisely here they have more problems this year than in the past. In the spring, rainfalls halted work in the surface mines; further, mining technology did not always function properly. Frequently, there is also a shortage of railroad cars to transport the extracted coal.

In order to fulfill their tasks the North Bohemia miners will need help: From engineering in the form of productive and good-quality technology, from railroad workers in the form of smoothly supplied and transported railroad cars and from construction workers in the form of plan fulfillment of all projects under construction. We all, however, must use fuels economically in order to be well prepared for the winter.

ALL-SLOVAK IDEOPOLITICAL SEMINAR OPENS IN MALACKY

AU281459Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "All-Slovak Seminar"]

[Text] Malacky, CTK--The 2-day all-Slovak seminar opened yesterday in Malacky and will be dealing with the forms and methods of ideopolitical work of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in the coming period. The seminar is organized by the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and is being attended by the leading secretaries and political workers of the regional, district and borough committees of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. V. Salgovic, CPSU Central Committee Presidium member, Slovak National Council chairman and chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association; and A. Koentkov, consul of the USSR Consulate General in Bratislava and deputy representative of the Union of Soviet Associations for Friendship and Cultural Contacts Abroad in the CSSR, are also present. The main paper was read by K. Savel, leading secretary of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, who mainly dealt with the association's training work. The seminar continued with a discussion, in which Comrade V. Salgovic also spoke. Today the seminar continues with the reading of further papers by the participants.

CSSR GRAIN YIELDS SEEN AS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

ID282329Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Prague, Aug 28, CETEKA--This year's chilly weather has (?delayed) the ripening of grain throughout Czechoslovakia (?from ten) to twelve days, but farmers are satisfied with yields in general.

Of the ten regions of Czechoslovakia, eight have already fulfilled their plan of grain purchase by the state. The weather was very (?unkind) in the fertile lowlands of West Slovakia. There was little rain in the entire period of vegetation, and great damage was inflicted by later showers and hailstorms, and yet the grain harvest [words indistinct] biggest in the history of the region and the average per hectare yield was 5.05 tons, i.e. 2.45 tons more than in 1965. More than 30 farms in West Slovakia had a yield of over six tons from one hectare. (?Czechoslovakia's) grain harvest this year will be by roughly three million tons bigger than ten years ago. This increase is to a great extent due to new Soviet varieties of winter wheat and Czechoslovak (?barley). In contrast to the several past years, brewing barley has very good quality--it has little protein and very much starch, as required by malt production. Czechoslovak farmers are to produce this year 500,000 tons of brewing barley, 280,000 tons of (?which) are to be exported. The course of the harvest indicates that some reserve of brewing barley (?will) be made for next year.

Harvest has now moved to regions under mountains where the grains very wet, the plants in the fields laid by rain and ripening very slowly.

Electronic equipment controlling the optimum performance of harvesting machinery, so-called indicators of losses, are an effective help to farmers in reducing losses. The indicators make it possible to raise market production by a half percent, or some three tons of grain per one combine harvester in a season. [Some] two-thirds of Czechoslovak-made harvesters are already equipped with this indicator and Czechoslovak specialists are now developing similar devices for the Soviet Kolos and Niva combine harvesters which work on Czechoslovak fields in large numbers.

In all, farmers in Czechoslovakia use 20,700 grain harvesters. Regions and districts are widely cooperating (?in) lending each other harvesting machinery with operators as the harvest is moving from low to higher altitudes.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its secretary, Viliam Kozik, left for Libya today at the invitation of the General Federation of Libyan Workers. It will discuss questions related to the promotion of relations, cooperation between the two trade unions, and attend the celebration of the 9th anniversary of the national-liberation revolution in Libya. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD]

EXPERTS EXCHANGE WITH USSR--According to the agreement concluded last year, cooperation between the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society and the Soviet All-Union Council of Scientific-Technical Societies is directed at developing creative activity and mobilizing the scientific-technical intelligentsia in the sphere of intensifying social production. Within the framework of this cooperation, about 200 Soviet experts come annually to the USSR, and about 100 Czechoslovak experts visit the Soviet Union. Attention is particularly concentrated on speeding up scientific-technical progress and on effectively utilizing its results; on raising the quality and reliability of production; on rationally utilizing raw materials, other materials and power; on cutting down the deadlines for scientific research and design-construction works; and on implementing progressive technologies in production. [Text] [Prague ZEMEDLSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Aug 78 p 6 AU]

HONECKER SENDS TELEGRAM OF GOOD WISHES TO NEW POPE

LD281836Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of good wishes to Pope John Paul I on his election as head of the Catholic Church and of the Vatican state. The telegram says: "I am convinced that your work will carry great weight for the strengthening of peace, international detente and the understanding and cooperation of states and peoples."

SOVIET GENERALS CABLE HONECKER ON GDR COSMONAUT

LD281830Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Col Gen Boris Snetkov, first deputy commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the group, have sent a telegram of good wishes to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The telegram says:

"The joint international flight of USSR and GDR cosmonauts is a new and convincing token of the indestructible friendship of our peoples and of the fruitful cooperation of the USSR, GDR and all fraternal socialist countries in opening up space. It is significant that this flight took place before a great holiday in the life of the first German worker-peasant state, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic."

COSMONAUTS CARRY OUT EXPERIMENT IN SPACE

LD282205Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Berolina experiment, designed by GDR and Soviet scientists and carried out during the first GDR cosmonaut's space flight, opens a new chapter for GDR materials research, Prof Rudolf Herrmann, section chief in the Berlin Humboldt University physics department, said at an international press conference in Berlin on Monday. Divided into six experiments, it primarily serves basic research but is likely to have great influence on semiconductor technology, component manufacture and thus the development of electronics in the GDR. In the experiment, a lead-tellurium compound will be obtained under conditions of weightlessness. This compound serves as a base material for optoelectronics and laser technology. GDR and Soviet scientists, who jointly designed the experiments, will cooperate in evaluating them.

GRUENEBERG RECEIVES SYRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD282138Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In Berlin on Monday Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Syrian Communist Party under Ramu Shikhu, member of the Syrian Communist Party Political Bureau. Gerhard Grueneberg expounded the policy adopted by the Ninth SED Congress of shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR and the efforts of the GDR working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The conversation passed in a fraternal atmosphere.

II. 29 Aug 78

E 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TISCH RECEIVES AFRICAN TU REPRESENTATIVE

LD281712Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday in Berlin FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch received Abdoulaye Lelouma Diallo, deputy secretary general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), for a friendly conversation. In a businesslike and open atmosphere, they discussed questions of common interest concerning trade union activities, the development of FDGB-OATUU relations and the international trade union movement. Harry Tisch pledged continued FDGB support for the trade unions of nationally liberated states and national liberation movements.

Abdoulaye Lelouma Diallo expressed gratitude for the active solidarity given by GDR trade unionists in the struggle against racism and colonialism and for the national, political and economic independence of African nations.

AMBASSADOR KOHL PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO FRG'S SCHEEL

LD282008Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Ambassador Michael Kohl, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, was today received by Federal President Walter Scheel for a farewell visit. Dr Kohl conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Walter Scheel reciprocated.

TALKS WITH FRG REPRESENTATIVES CONTINUE IN EAST BERLIN

AU281447Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the framework of the talks that opened in June this year on questions of mutual interest, another talk between GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, was held at the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs on Thursday.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV'S CRIMEA MEETINGS

ID280122Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] In recent weeks, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, has had a series of meetings with the general secretaries and first secretaries of communist and workers parties of socialist countries. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo--TASS reported yesterday--endorsed the results of these friendly meetings. What was the issue? Listen to a commentary by Albert Reisz:

Meetings on the Crimean Peninsula between the leaders of the communists' and workers' parties of the socialist countries are not routine, even though they are repeated each year. They are not routine meetings because they are not just a matter of form, but are designed to discuss a dynamic situation and to draw practical conclusions. In the current year, with its most complicated, even contradictory pattern, this is perhaps more conspicuous than in past years.

It is not a new fact--indeed it is much discussed and written about--that Soviet-U.S. relations have deteriorated. An analysis of both powers' foreign policy shows that the Soviet line has not changed. It is the same policy that, against the resistance in capitalist countries, led to Helsinki and the auspicious development of a policy of peaceful coexistence, a development which has greatly helped the sensible and responsibly thinking and acting elements in the capitalist countries to assert themselves. This was confirmed once again by the stand taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the UN special assembly on disarmament. This, then, has not changed.

What has changed is the policy of the United States. It began immediately after Helsinki and has been conspicuous since 1 January 1977. The United States is putting one obstacle after another in the path of detente. Helsinki is all right for unctuous Sunday speeches, but the actual practice is contrary to the commitments undertaken by the United States at Helsinki. This applies to arms policy, where an attempt is being made to open the gate wide to an arms race. It extends to the campaign (conducted under the epithet of) the struggle for human rights. This has as much bearing on human rights as has the intensified arms drive with the cause of peace. Someone who ought to know, the security adviser of President Carter's two predecessors and, for a time, of President Kennedy, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, recently wrote: The championing of human rights is of political, indeed strategic importance. In other words, whenever American politicians talk of human rights, they are--as Kissinger rightly said--thinking of the political and strategic aims of American imperialism. These indeed have little to do with human rights.

True, this policy is, fortunately, controversial in the United States--even among government circles. But the trends associated with the name of Brzezinski, presidential security adviser, are gaining ascendancy. It is a line aimed not at cooperation but confrontation.

The socialist countries must take into account this [word indistinct], particularly since Washington's line prevailed at the recent NATO Council meeting in Washington. While the whole trend imperatively calls for ending the arms race and a switch to disarmament, the NATO meeting of heads of state and governments decided on a long-term arms program. The member-states of the imperialist alliance undertook in Washington to raise their military budgets each year for 15 years. A total of \$80 billion is involved, and is to be thrown out the window and into the safes of the big shareholders of the capitalist arms industry.

If you like, dear listeners, this year's Crimea meetings are a response to this policy. The response is: The socialist countries will not be deflected from their struggle for detente and disarmament by the intensified aggressiveness of imperialist policy. They are coordinating their actions in the interest of detente and disarmament.

(Perhaps) there is one issue that deserves to be singled out. At the meetings, solidarity with the Vietnamese people was reaffirmed--this was done at a time when the government of Vietnam is sharply protesting against the Chinese provocation. The attitude of the Peking Government is globally directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This fact supplies the answer to the question of why the most reactionary circles in the imperialist states support China's policy. Socialism needs peace and disarmament. So it is logical that coordination of the internal affairs of the socialist countries was agreed at the Crimea. (That is) our proven path. Since everything achieved in the way of detente to date was attained only by the all-round strengthening of socialism, these agreements also serve the aim of overcoming the deterioration of international relations deliberately engineered by imperialist circles.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON U.S., NATO SETTLEMENT OF CYPRUS ISSUE

DW281452Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1309 GMT 28 Aug 78 DW

[Hermann Burghardt commentary]

[Text] Time and again the NATO powers lament about the soft spot in their military pact--the southern flank. At the latest meetings of the NATO Council, Turkey and Greece came under pressure to settle the conflicts between them. At the same time, the United States and its allies are seeking to settle the Cyprus problem above all, in the interest of NATO. Listen to Hermann Burghardt on the latest efforts being taken:

In Athens, the Greek-Turkish negotiations agreed upon at the March meeting of the prime ministers of the two states in Montreux will be resumed today. What matters is an agreement on the air space in the Aegean Sea, which failed to materialize during the first talks in Istanbul. Quite obviously, relations between Turkey and Greece are suffering from the pressure exerted on them by the United States and the other NATO states.

The fact that the imperialist powers seek to settle things in their own interest, and to shape the power ratio in the Eastern Mediterranean in their own favor, is also underscored by Washington's fresh initiative regarding the Cyprus issue. Early in September Matthew Nimetz will go to Nicosia as a negotiator so as to--as is being said--bring about a resumption of negotiations between the Greek and Turkish population of the island. Until now, however, such U.S. missions always proved to be attempts at achieving a U.S.-made Cyprus solution and at turning the militarily-strategically important island into a NATO aircraft carrier.

Hence, it is not surprising that broad strata of the Cyprus population are anticipating with distrust also this fresh attempt by the United States. When the U.S. Congress recently linked the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey with conditions amounting to interference in Greek-Turkish relations, then Turkish Premier Ecevit, too, was speaking of a burden on the solution of the Cyprus issue. Though Ecevit stressed that Turkey would not withdraw from NATO, he announced that it would reduce its collaboration in the Western military pact.

Hence, the negotiations in Athens and the trip of the American negotiator to Cyprus must be assessed as fresh attempts at checking the erosion of NATO on its southern flank.

TWO W. BERLINERS FOUND GUILTY OF MISUSING TRANSIT ACCORD

LD281738Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Leipzig Bezirk Court on Monday sentenced (West) Berlin residents Karl-Heinz Prohl and Rainer Homann, employed by the criminal Heyer gang to misuse the transit agreement, to 5 and 4 years imprisonment respectively for crimes under section 105 of the criminal code.

The evidence showed that the two agents, living in an antisocial environment, were lured through enticing advertisements placed in Springer newspapers by Abdel Rahin, who is working in West Berlin for criminal gangs, and were specially equipped and employed for committing crimes on GDR transit routes.

Proll and Homann were apprehended while committing detestable acts. In the trial they gave an account of the criminal collusion of the Lenzlinger and Heyer gangs. These gangs are known to participate in the smuggling of arms and narcotics, the trade in girls, and in the theft of valuable art objects. In the pursuit of these crimes the laws of other states were infringed on a major scale and their territories misused.

The vehicles and equipment used for the offense were confiscated.

BRIEFS

BIRTH INCREASES--From January to the end of July this year the number of new-births in the GDR was 7,185 more than in the same period last year. Where as 7,564 births were registered in Neubrandenburg Bezirk in 1974, 10,261 were registered there in 1977. The number of births in Neubrandenburg City doubled in 1977 compared with 1975. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Aug 78 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, GDR minister of bezirk administered industry and food industry, and Emil Kolodziej, Polish minister of food industry and purchases, have discussed topical problems of scientific-technical cooperation. Problems related to further intensification of research cooperation as well as to molding co-operation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic after 1980 were at the center of the meeting, which was concluded on Friday. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

AID FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE--Berlin--This year's GDR aid shipments for the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples have so far reached a total worth of over M30 million. This was stated by Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR solidarity committee, in a radio interview. Primarily foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies as well as teaching aids for schools were financed from donations by the FDGB and by the GDR populace. In accordance with the UN recommendations for the international anti-apartheid year, especially supported were the liberation organizations of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Aid shipments for the socialist construction in Vietnam so far amount to over M23 million. Since the beginning of this year, as many as 25 special planes and numerous cargo boats have been used for shipping GDR solidarity goods. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 78 p 1 AU]

MONGOLIAN PEACE DELEGATION--Berlin--A delegation from the Federation of the Peace and Friendship Organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Nyamyn Luvsanchultem, chairman of the People's Great Hural of the MPR and chairman of the federation's Executive Committee, has spent several days in the GDR at the invitation of the International Friendship League. The league's president, Gerald Goetting, had talks with the Mongolian guests which served to further deepen the friendly cooperation between both organizations. At the end of the visit Nyamyn Luvsanchultem and Gerald Goetting signed a plan of cooperation between the Federation of Peace and Friendship Organizations of the MPR and the International Friendship League for the period up to 1980. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD]

NAMIBIAN WOUNDED IN BERLIN--Berlin--There are 20 wounded Namibian patriots at the Berlin-Buch Clinic at present. Since 1977 over 600 wounded liberation fighters from different countries in Africa and Asia have received treatment at GDR hospitals. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD]

II. 29 Aug 78

P O L A N D

G 1

JABLONSKI CONVEYS BEST WISHES TO NEW POPE

LD281650Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has addressed the following telegram to Pope John Paul I:

On behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic I convey best wishes in connection with your election to the esteemed post of pope. At the same time I would like to express my conviction that the pontificate of your holiness will favor the further successful development of relations between the Holy See and the Polish People's Republic.

I wish you much strength and steadfastness in continuing the great and humanitarian cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS ON SPACE FLIGHT

LD282046Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug, PAP--In connection with the participation of the first cosmonaut of the German Democratic Republic in a joint Soviet-GDR space flight, Polish leaders Edward Giersek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz extended cordial congratulations to the leaders of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph as well as the entire nation.

"Joint space flights executed within the 'Intercosmos' programme thanks to the internationalist policy of the Soviet Union offer an opportunity to the socialist countries to contribute to the cause of exploring space for the good of mankind", said the Polish leaders in the message.

OLSZEWSKI HOLDS MINISTERIAL TALKS IN INDONESIA

LD281800Y Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Djakarta 28 Aug, PAP--The Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski has paid a visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the government of that country. He had talks with ministers of: Foreign Affairs [as received] Maraden Panggabean; Mining and Energy Subroto; Agriculture S. Hadisaputro and Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro.

The two sides assessed the hitherto development of Polish-Indonesian economic relations. They said that the present level and scope of Polish-Indonesian trade and economic cooperation did not reflect the existing possibilities and the interests of both sides. They pointed to the favourable conditions for the development of Polish-Indonesian industrial and fishing cooperation and Poland's participation in the development of Indonesian coal mining.

In order to ensure an increase in the Polish-Indonesian trade, the Indonesian side proposed to sign a bilateral agreement determining the kinds of goods to be traded, their quantity and defining a mechanism of mutual financing of Polish-Indonesian trade.

It is planned that a group of Indonesian experts will come to Poland to draft an appropriate document and also to get acquainted with Poland's economic potential.

Minister Olszewski was received by the Indonesian president, Gen Suharto, at the end of the visit.

GIEREK ADDRESSES WOMEN TEACHERS AT WARSAW MEETING

AU281506Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at 25 August Warsaw Meeting with elementary school women teachers representing all regions of Poland]

[Text] Referring to the important anniversary of Poland's independence, Edward Gierek said, among other things, that the Polish people had done a great deal in the past 60 years to recover what was lost during the partitions. We have also achieved much in the field of culture and education, he said. During the 34 years of the people's government we have always given attention to the problems of education, which could truly develop only in People's Poland. At present we are making another stride forward in this regard: The school reform has created conditions to enable every child to take advantage of the most modern teaching methods, to acquire knowledge and to develop his abilities. Schools must not only teach and train, but also foster a committed attitude toward the country's affairs on the part of children and youngsters; Edward Gierek said, what we want is for you to foster the children's love for their socialist fatherland from the very beginning so that patriotism is not something abstract to them, but a heartfelt feeling for everything Polish and something expressed in good learning and in militant social attitudes.

We realize that teachers fulfill a great role in the people's life and that this is especially true of you, women, who are preponderant in the teaching profession. It is up to you to insure that our young generations are educated to give their best for our fatherland. The party and state authorities will continue to take care of you and to take the necessary steps to insure that your living and working conditions continue to improve.

At the end of the meeting, Edward Gierek extended his best wishes for success in teaching and personal happiness to all dedicated and patriotic Polish teachers.

VENEZUELAN LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRELEK

LD282038Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the National Congress of the Republic of Venezuela is staying in Poland at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium. Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Sejm, today met Dr Carlos Canache Mata, first deputy chairman of the National Congress of Venezuela, (deputy of the general secretary of the Democratic Action Party), who is one of the members of the delegation. Prospects for the development of Polish-Venezuelan relations and issues linked with contacts between the two parties were discussed.

Andrzej Karpinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, also met Carlos Canache Mata. Issues concerning Polish-Venezuelan economic cooperation were dealt with.

The development of economic cooperation between the two countries was also on the agenda of the meeting of Carlos Mata with Antoni Karas, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

WORKERS ON STATE-OWNED FARMS TO PURCHASE OWN HOUSES

LD281820Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug, PAP--The government Presidium examined recently housing conditions in state owned farms (PGR). It was agreed that promotion of private construction of one-family houses based on state credits could, along with the development of housing financed by the farms themselves, step up to a considerable degree the pace of meeting the demand of PGR workers for new flats.

The government Presidium adopted a resolution introducing a range of significant preferences for PGR workers such as low-interest credits repaid by favourably arranged installments and subject to partial remission. Bank credits will be granted both for the construction of new houses and for modernization of old buildings owned by farmers, as well as for the purchase of buildings being state property.

Credit assistance by the state can amount to as much as 80 percent of estimated value of the house to be built. Interest will depend on the size of credit and be between 3 and 6 percent per annum. Repayment is scheduled for 30 years.

Particularly easy are the terms of aid offered to young couples who are entitled to a higher credit (85 percent of the estimated construction costs) repaid over a longer period of time (35 years).

The adoption of these incentives was preceded by a survey of opinions among crews of the state owned farms which proved that a considerable number of workers, especially those better paid, would take advantage of the possibility of building their own house. It is estimated that in the next five years some 10 thousand new flats will be built in this way.

The new measures are of considerable importance for the improvement of housing conditions of PGR workers. Apart from that, the possibility to build a house of one's own will undoubtedly help attract young specialists to the work in agricultural enterprises and lessen the fluctuation of cadres.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN HOUSING MINISTER--PAP Warsaw 26 Aug--Syrian Minister of Housing and Municipal Affairs Muharram Tayyarah concluded his visit to Poland today paid at the invitation of Polish Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of Environment Maria Milczarek. In the course of his visit to Poland, Minister Tayyarah acquainted himself with plans of spatial development of Warsaw City and Katowice Voivodship. During the visit discussed were results and further prospects of Polish-Syrian cooperation in the fields of geodesy, cartography, spatial planning, town planning, architecture, public utilities and housing. The minister also had talks at the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ON ROMANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

A0281056Y Bucharest LUMEA No 35 in Romanian 22 Aug 78 pp 9-11 AU

[Article by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei: "Romania in International Life--A Dynamic, Principled and Constructive Policy"]

[Text] Intensively engaged in the huge collective effort of cultural and socioeconomic development under party leadership, the Romanian people, inspired by the prospects opened up by the application of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, are welcoming the 34th anniversary of the victory of the 23 August 1944 insurrection and the country's liberation from fascist domination with justified pride and excellent results.

The complete unity between Socialist Romania's domestic and foreign policy is reflected in the permanent unity of the party's and state's efforts to successfully continue the work of our socialist fatherland's socioeconomic development with the efforts to insure peace and a constructive solution to international problems.

The foreign policy practiced by the Socialist Republic of Romania, its dynamic and broad international activity directly reflects the brightest traditions of the struggle waged by the Romanian people for national independence and social freedom, it reflects their aspirations for and vital interests in security and peace, cooperation and friendship with all peoples. International peace is part and parcel of Romania's development programs and, at the same time, a precondition and a condition for implementing them.

Proceeding from a scientific analysis of international life and from the objective requirements of cooperation, and acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, our party and state have promoted a line of a widely open foreign policy, they have imprinted Romania's international relations with an unprecedented dynamism.

The decisive role and contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an eminent international figure, in formulating and resolutely implementing Romania's foreign policy are very well-known in the world, as are his responsibility and principledness in blending the Romanian people's domestic and foreign duties and his untiring revolutionary activity for asserting new principles in interstate relations, for defending the cause of the peoples' independence and sovereignty and the general interests of socialism, and for making peace, cooperation and understanding among all nations triumph in the world.

The initiatives, international contacts and the dialog with various countries in the world have brought about fruitful results in deepening relations of friendship with all the socialist countries, with the states engaged in their independent development in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with all world states, and have marked significant contributions to establishing new interstate relations based on the principles of international law, to promoting the process of detente and to the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's entire activity in the field of international relations has led to an unprecedented development of Romania's foreign relations and to our country's intensified participation in world politics.

Romania bases all its international relations on strict respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, mutual advantage and each people's right to decide on its fate freely and independently. The resolute determination with which Socialist Romania has defended the cause of the people's independence, their right to master their own riches, the cause of consistently promoting the application of new democratic principles in its bilateral relations, and the revolutionary consistency with which it has struggled for their assertion and recognition in relations among all world states and in all spheres of international life, have gained it well-deserved world prestige and have served the general cause of cooperation and understanding among nations. Romania has always and in all circumstances spoken out for promoting and respecting the new principles in interstate relations, being firmly convinced that only thus can a truly new basis be created for equitable, democratic international cooperation and that only by establishing such principles among all and towards all can the serious and complicated problems facing the contemporary world be solved in the interests of the peoples and with the participation of all states.

Stressing the complex and contradictory nature of the current world situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his report to the RCP national conference: "After World War II we witnessed for the first time a pronounced intensification of the struggle for a new redivision of the world into spheres of influence and for winning new dominating positions by various states or group of states." Therefore, our party believes that it is necessary more than ever for all anti-imperialist forces to intensify their struggle to stop the aggravation of the world climate and to develop the trend toward detente and the assertion of new, democratic relations which will guarantee each people's independent and free progress, without any outside interference.

As a socialist country, Romania gives priority to developing broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries. Facilitating each country's progress and the ever more forceful assertion of each people's specific creative energy, cooperation among the socialist countries is gaining an ever broader scope, in keeping with the all-round socioeconomic development of all socialist countries. According to our party and state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, relations among the socialist countries are called upon--on the basis of their new content and nature--to set an example of new interstate relations among independent and sovereign nations; they are called upon to become the image of future cooperation in a world that has been freed from oppression and exploitation.

Romania is carrying out multifaceted activity aimed at the consistent application of the policy and guidelines set forth by the 11th RCP Congress and national conference on intensifying its relations with the developing countries, strengthening cooperation and solidarity with them in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic and political order. Within the framework of these general guidelines, Romania is developing cooperation with these countries on the basis of joint companies, of building production units on their territory which repay our country's investments with products manufactured by these units and on the basis of important support in shaping cadres and insuring conditions for study and specialization in our country for more than 12,000 young people from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Proceeding from the realistic, scientific assessment of the international situation and from the guidelines set by the 11th RCP Congress and national conference, Romania is developing its foreign relations with all world states, including the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

The recognition of the validity and world application of the new principles in international relations, their general application in relations among all states is a radical means to stop imperialist practices and the policy of threat and diktat in order to avoid conflicts and tension and to exercise, without any restrictions, the peoples' political will and to achieve the active participation of all states in building a better and more just world. In our party's view, the establishment of a new world economic order--a basic problem of mankind on which peace itself and security in the world depend--cannot be conceived of without the establishment of new, democratic principles in interstate relations which will insure and guarantee real equality for all nations. "We believe," President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "that the establishment of a new order must proceed first of all from the complete elimination of the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, as well as the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy. The new order requires new relations in the world based on fully equal rights among all nations, on respect for each people's right to control its national riches and to freely choose its path of socioeconomic development, without any outside interference."

This is why the problem of building a new international economic order--with its essential element, the eradication of underdevelopment--is a constant, priority objective in Romania's foreign policy and is the focus of important concerns in the activity of our country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian leader's revolutionary vision on building a new international economic order, his theoretical contributions and practical recommendations on the ways and means of achieving this have formed a uniform political concept of great scientific value which is broadly appreciated and recognized at world level. The achievement of the new international economic order is--in our party's view and that of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--a natural and lawful continuation of the struggle for eliminating the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for strengthening the economic and political independence of the new states and for their free assertion at world level. In his speech to the recent meeting of the party and state aktiv, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu forcefully reasserted Romania's determination to continue to struggle for the establishment of the new international economic and political order; he added new theses and scope to the Romanian concept of achieving this basic target of the contemporary world, a world in which all sources of economic and political inequity, oppression and interference in internal affairs, distortions in the world economy, financial and monetary disturbances and sources of tension and conflicts still persist.

The achievement of real progress on the path of building the new economic order necessarily requires unity of action, solidarity among all developing countries and more active support by the socialist countries of the efforts made by the developing countries aimed at their independent economic and political progress; a major component of the general struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Socialist Romania participates in the activity of the "Group of 77", thus making an important contribution to promoting the correct requirements and positions of this organization in the direction of establishing the new economic order and achieving the ideals of international cooperation and understanding.

The establishment of a new economic order is, in fact, in the interests of all peoples, including the developed capitalist countries, and it can be achieved only on the basis of cooperation and understanding among all world states and not on the basis of limited action determined by the interests of certain states or groups of states, without the participation of all those concerned. Therefore, our country believes that the special UN session that will take place in 1980, devoted to the new international economic order, will be of particular importance and it must adopt a clear and firm document that will establish the principles, guidelines and means for eliminating underdevelopment and for establishing a new type of international relations based on fully equal rights and equity.

In our party's and state's concept, the process of improving international relations, of increasing trust and expanding interstate cooperation cannot be achieved without working out tangible measures to stop the arms race and gradually reduce the military potential until it is completely eliminated. Obviously, it is an illusion to think a truly strengthened detente in the world can be achieved without directly dealing with the disarmament problem and without finding effective solutions in this respect. Therefore, our country has acted for many years with perseverance and determination to both supply open, correct and comprehensive information to the world on the extreme seriousness of the intensified arms race and to mobilize all states in discussing the ways and means of beginning an authentic process of disarmament. This is the significance of the Romanian initiatives, taken over several years, that contributed to the convening of the UN special session which took place this year in New York and used this opportunity to create the necessary preconditions to open up a new epoch in the field of disarmament. The proposals included in the decision of the RCP Central Committee of 13 May 1978 and presented before the UN session won international acclaim and were of importance for the collective efforts to define and agree on a new organizational framework, a more democratic one than the former, for future discussions and negotiations on disarmament measures. From this point of view, the session recorded a positive step forward in achieving a certain agreement between the new structures and lawful requirements to insure the possibility for all states to participate in examining and seeking solutions in the field of disarmament, because all states have to endure the deeply negative consequences of the arms race.

The statement made by the party secretary general at the recent party and state central aktiv, that "it is essential now to do everything to really achieve practical measures for general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament," reflects our country's determination to initiate and carry out, in close cooperation with other states, new actions at an international level to mobilize the progressive forces of all peoples toward stopping the arms race and achieving new steps forward and giving an impetus to tangible and effective disarmament actions.

As international politics are passing through a particularly complex stage, Socialist Romania firmly advocates the political solution, on the basis of negotiations among all states concerned, of existing conflicts, of disputes and tensions. Thus we consistently support the need for intensified efforts for the political solution to the situation in Cyprus on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus insuring the peaceful coexistence of the two communities; a fact that would allow all the people on the island to become engaged in the country's socioeconomic development.

At the same time, our country believes that the Middle East conflict, which is particularly dangerous not only for that area, but also for world peace, can be resolved only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, of respect for the Palestinian people's right of self-determination--including their right to create their own independent state--and on the basis of insuring territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty for all states in that area.

As for the situation on the African Continent, where there have been a number of conflicts recently, thus leading to a disquieting state of tension, Romania believes that--with perseverance generated by the deep conviction of the correctness of the solution--any outside military or other interference must be completely excluded and the African problems must be solved by the Africans. [paragraph continues]

With this in view, and considering that almost all African states are confronted with the problem of underdevelopment, and that they are in the stage of strengthening their national and economic independence, the support that the international community must grant these states must focus on strengthening solidarity to completely eliminate imperialist and colonialist domination, to achieve an economic basis and social reforms for these people in the interest of their free and independent progress and prosperity.

As a European country, Romania--throughout the whole of its foreign policy--attaches particular importance to European security and carries out broad activity to achieve a climate of peace and cooperation on the continent, to implement the historical documents signed in Helsinki and to thoroughly prepare the 1980 meeting in Madrid. Unfortunately, the hopes stirred by the European conference were not justified during the period that followed this conference. The unsatisfactory results of the Belgrade meeting must be--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated--"An alarm signal for the stronger unity among all progressive and democratic forces to intensify the European peoples' struggle to implement the documents signed in Helsinki and to continue the trend toward detente."

The results and conclusions drawn in the 3 years after the European conference must mobilize the European peoples and all political forces and progressive organizations to continue to a greater extent the efforts that will bring about the strengthening of detente, and the deepening and diversification of cooperation in all fields of material and cultural life. Along with developing economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations, greater stress must be placed on the problems of military disengagement on the continent, without which one cannot speak of real political detente, and on real mutual trust, without which the initial positive processes cannot develop and thus presents the risk of bringing back the odious cold war period.

A constant feature of our country's foreign policy is the dynamic and persevering activity aimed at democratic international relations, at increasing the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world.

Viewing the cause of peace and cooperation among nations with responsibility, one cannot help noting that presentday realities require that conditions be created for the active participation of all states in resolving the great international problems. In this respect, our country acts to increase the role of international organizations in discussing and seeking solutions to the problems confronting mankind, because these organizations are the most adequate structures for the active participation of all states and for the forceful assertion in the world of the principles of international law and the policy of equality among all world states.

On the 34th anniversary of its national day, the Socialist Republic of Romania is able to show the entire world a rich inventory of achievements, it presents itself as a nation indestructibly united around the party and its secretary general and firmly determined to resolutely follow the domestic and foreign policy set by the 11th party congress and national conference. Never has our country had so many friends in the world, never has the utterance of its name and that of its president prompted so much esteem, respect and admiration. This aura of Romania is the result of the diligent and devoted work carried out with revolutionary spirit by all our people to insure the country's constant progress, and to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advancement toward communism; it is the result of our country's contribution to achieving the ideals of peace, prosperity, independence and freedom of all peoples.

CEAUSESCU ENDS TALKS WITH PCE'S CARRILLO, HOSTS LUNCHEON

Au281822Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Talks were concluded today between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Santiago Carrillo, Spanish Communist Party [PCE] secretary general, who spent a holiday in our country. The two sides exchanged views on continuously strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the PCE, and on a great number of questions concerning the international political scene and the international communist and workers movements. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo stressed with satisfaction the continuously ascending and fruitful course of the good relations between the two parties and expressed the common determination to further work to develop these relations on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, mutual respect for the autonomy, independence and right of each party to map out its own political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with the realities and concrete historic, national and social conditions prevailing in its country.

In view of the great complexity of the problems emerging within the socioeconomic development of each country and in international life, and in view of the new phenomena and trends appearing in social development, the two sides stressed the usefulness of organizing colloquiums and symposiums, on a bilateral and multilateral level, on concrete topics and with the participation of experts appointed by the two parties' leaderships.

The two sides reaffirmed their parties' desire to contribute to expanding the cooperation between Romania and Spain in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas, with the conviction that this is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Spanish peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

On examining certain aspects of current international political life and the relations between the communist and workers parties, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo noted that events are confirming the validity of the views and conclusions formulated at their last meeting in March 1978. The two party leaders stressed that, given the current conditions, it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of all workers' democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, detente and understanding among nations. Along this line they emphasized the role and great responsibility devolving on the communist parties.

As for the situation in Europe, the two sides stated that both parties attach great importance to thoroughly preparing for the Madrid meeting in 1980--a meeting designed to adopt concrete measures to activate the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to accelerate the process of engineering a climate of trust, cooperation and detente on our continent, and especially to bring about efficient measures of disarmament and military disengagement, without which there can be no peace or security in Europe.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship and full understanding and mutual respect; an atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the RCP and the PCE.

After the talks Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon for Comrade Santiago Carrillo and his wife, Carmen Carrillo. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu, Paul Niculescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, and Ghizela Vass, member of the RCP Central Committee. Also present were comrades Jaime (Balesteros) and Santiago Alvarez, members of the Executive Committee and secretaries of the PCE Central Committee, and Fernando (Sotto) and Eduardo (Soborido), members of the Executive Committee of the PCE Central Committee.

During the luncheon, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo toasted the success of the two parties' struggle for the cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the world, the continuous strengthening of the good relations of friendship and solidarity, based on full equality and mutual respect and esteem, existing between the RCP and the PCE, and the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in many areas between the Romanian and Spanish peoples. The luncheon was held in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship.

Carrillo Departs 29 Aug

AU291044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1978--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, who spent his holidays in Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, left Bucharest on August 29.

LEADERS GREET CEAEUSESCU, MANESCU ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Syrian President

AU281403Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

It is with great pleasure that I take the opportunity of the Socialist Republic of Romania's national anniversary to convey to your excellency and to the friendly Romanian people warm congratulations and greetings. The Arab Syrian people join me in expressing these feelings.

I want to stress on this occasion the continuous progress registered in our bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in all areas, and to express my trust that this trend will continue, for the benefit of our peoples.

I also want to convey to you our best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for new successes and prosperity to the Romanian people.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad.

Ethiopian President

AU281404Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On behalf of the people, the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you, and through you to the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, fraternal greetings and congratulations on the happy occasion of the anniversary of your country's national liberation.

I also want to take this opportunity to convey to you best wishes for health and progress, and for happiness and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

With great consideration, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia.

Libyan President

AU281405V Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the occasion of your national anniversary, I take pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, our congratulations, as well as best wishes for health and happiness, and for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

PRC Leaders

AU281922Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation, on behalf of the CCP, the PRC Government and the Chinese people we convey warm congratulations to you, and through you to the RCP, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to the Romanian people.

The armed antifascist insurrection of 23 August 1944 marked a great turning point in Romania's history. It was then that Romania entered a new, socialist era in which the people are masters of the country. After their liberation, the Romanian people worked industriously and struggled heroically for 34 years, and thus turned their fatherland into a blossoming and prosperous industrial-agricultural country with a modern material-technical basis. The RCP, led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was preserved with its policy geared on the independent, self-reliant and rapid development of the national economy and obtained remarkable successes. The Socialist Republic of Romania is resolutely defending its national independence and state sovereignty; it opposes interference in the internal affairs of other states, speaks out for equality among all countries, regardless of their size, and opposes the imperialist policy of force and diktat--facts which have won admiration and great prestige for it throughout the world.

We wish the Romanian people new and ever greater successes along their path of advancement.

China and Romania are friendly socialist countries. We hope that your country will become strong and prosperous, just as you hope that our country should become strong and prosperous. We are in favor of continuously developing our bilateral relations. The mutual visits by our two countries' leaders this year will undoubtedly provide a stimulus for continuously developing the revolutionary friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, premier of the PRC State Council,

Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress.

Israeli President

AU281845Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On behalf of the Israeli people and myself, I take the opportunity of Romania's national anniversary to personally convey to your excellency cordial congratulations and best wishes, and to the Romanian people wishes for happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] Yitzhaq Navon, president of Israel.

Israel-Romania Association Chairman

AU281846Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Israel-Romania Friendship Association, the participants in the festive meeting held by our association to mark the 34th anniversary of the national armed antifascist insurrection in Romania, and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you, Mr President, warmest congratulations on the occasion of this great anniversary for the Romanian people.

We follow with sympathy the remarkable successes attained by the Romanian people, led by yourself, in the socioeconomic development of their country and along the path of progress and civilization. We know that in Romania the cohabiting nationalities, including the Jewish population, are given extensive rights and can assert their spiritual and cultural values in close unity with the Romanian people and for the benefit of the country.

We highly appreciate Romania's initiatives aimed at developing relations with all countries in the world and its contribution to establishing a lasting and just peace in our area.

Mr President, we wish you a long life and personal happiness, and to the friendly Romanian people prosperity and new successes in their creative work.

[Signed] Yitzhaq Korn, chairman of the Israel-Romania Friendship Association.

CEMA Secretary Fadeyev

AU281847Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Greatly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On behalf of the entire international collective of CEMA and on my own behalf, please allow me to congratulate you on the occasion of the national anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania--the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

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ROMANIA

Under the people's government, the Romanian working people have been attaining great successes in building socialism, and, currently, led by their communist party and in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, they are implementing the 11th RCP Congress decisions and are building the developed socialist society.

On the national anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish the Romanian people new successes in building the developed socialist society, and to you personally, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we wish good health and continuous success in your activities, for the benefit of the Romanian people, for strengthening the unity, friendship and cooperation of the socialist countries, for peace and progress throughout the world.

With profound esteem, [signed] N. Fadeyev, CEMA secretary.

Mozambican President

AU281848Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On behalf of FRELIMO, the people and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my own behalf, I want to convey to your excellency, to the RCP and to the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania warm and fraternal wishes and congratulations on the occasion of Romania's national anniversary.

I also want to take this opportunity to express the hope that the traditional friendly relations between our peoples and governments will continue to develop, and that our common anti-imperialist front will grow in strength.

With deep and fraternal consideration,

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

DPRK Premier

AU281940Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation--the national anniversary of the Romanian people--I convey to you warmest congratulations and greetings.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice in the great successes attained by the fraternal Romanian people after their liberation in building a prosperous socialist, independent and sovereign state led by the RCP.

I want to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between our two countries will continue to develop and strengthen. I wholeheartedly wish you new successes in your greatly responsible work.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BURMESE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU251646Y Bucharest, Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today President Nicolae Ceausescu received Maung Maung Aung, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Bucharest. Presenting his credentials to the Romanian head of state, the Burmese ambassador extended most heartfelt and best wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and on behalf of the Burmese people, as well as wishes for continuous prosperity to the Romanian people.

In his speech on this occasion, the ambassador said that the lasting ties of mutual friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries have developed continuously. He expressed the conviction that the continuous expansion and strengthening of Romanian-Burmese relations is of mutual benefit and is in the interest of both our countries.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the greetings and in turn conveyed best wishes for health and happiness to Burmese President U Ne Win, and wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Burmese people.

In his speech the Romanian head of state said: Actively participating in international life, the Socialist Republic of Romania develops broad political, economic and scientific-technical relations with all countries and makes a contribution to solving the great problems facing contemporary mankind. We formally base our foreign policy on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force or the threat of force and respect for each people's right to be masters of their riches and destiny.

The relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the speaker added, are also based on these principles. While praising the progress attained in developing these ties, we believe that new ways and means can be identified and put to good use for expanding and diversifying them, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

After the presentation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the new Burmese ambassador.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CHAIRMAN URSU HOLDS TALKS IN USSR

AU281825Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, had a working meeting in the Soviet Union with Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The meeting was attended by Academician Prokhorov, winner of the Nobel Prize for physics.

The two sides discussed aspects of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the areas of science and technology.

BRITISH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU282048Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/1978--Benjamin Thomas Ford, chairman of the British Group of the Interparliamentary Union arrived in Bucharest on August 28. The guest was welcomed by Tudor Draganu, vice chairman of the Romanian Group of the Interparliamentary Union, by other officials. Present were members of the British Embassy in Bucharest.

The same day, the guest called on Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania. Discussed were aspects of collaboration between the parliaments of the two countries and between the two national groups within the Interparliamentary Union.

NORWEGIAN CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

AU282040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/1978--Lars Korvald, chairman of the Christian People's Party of Norway, arrived in Bucharest on August 28 together with his wife for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

SWISS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS ARRIVE 28 AUG

AU282046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/1978--Alfred Bussey, president of the National Council, and Robert Reimann, president of the Council of States of the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation, arrived in Bucharest on August 28 at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

The guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other officials. Present was also Pierre-Henri Thövenaz, Switzerland's ambassador in Bucharest.

UGSR CHAIRMAN MEETS PALESTINIAN, JORDANIAN TU OFFICIALS

AU282045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/1978--Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania [UGSR], met on August 28 Fathi Raghieb, chairman of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation, and Fathi Naji, general secretary of the General Trade Union Federation of Jordan, now on a fact-finding visit in Romania.

Information was exchanged concerning the activity of the respective trade union organizations and the common willingness was expressed to further develop and diversify the relations between the UGSR and the two Arab trade union organisations.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GDR'S HONECKER

AU282123Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which reads as follows:

"On the occasion of your birthday, it is with particular satisfaction that I send to you most sincere greetings and wishes for your good health, personal happiness and further successes in your work in building socialism in the GDR. "I am convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries and parties will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples; socialism and of peace in the world."

DJURANOVIC CABLES ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU282124Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I send you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, most cordial greetings and best wishes for further successes in building the Socialist Republic of Romania. "I am convinced that with our past mutual efforts we have created a very substantial basis and favorable conditions for further intensive and comprehensive development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two neighboring and socialist countries."

REPORTAGE ON CHINESE DELEGATION MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

Chi Teng-Kuei Visits Vojvodina

LD261702Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, with members of the PRC delegation who are accompanying Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today. Chi Teng-kuei was accompanied by Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-Yu, vice minister in the First Ministry of Machine Building; and by other members of the Chinese delegation.

In front of the Vojvodina Assembly building, the guests were welcomed and cordially greeted by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and provincial officials.

In the lounge of Vojvodina's Assembly, talks were held with the guests from the PRC which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council, acquainted Chi Teng-kuei and members of the delegation with the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. He stressed that in Vojvodina, there were 2 million inhabitants composed of 27 nations and nationalities and that in this multinational community the full equality of nations and nationalities has been implemented.

Chi Teng-kuei stressed that the members of the PRC delegation had known even before their arrival in the SFRY that Vojvodina was the SFRY's granary, and that the policy of equality of nations and nationalities was consistently implemented in the SFRY. He also expressed the view that Vojvodina, with its rich experience in agriculture and food industry, could help the speedier development of agricultural production in the PRC.

The following took part in the talks: Andras Mora, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; provincial secretaries Svetozar Rakic, Sava Wijkov, Dusan Visnjic; Jozef Borza, vice chairman of Vojvodina's Chamber of Economy; and other officials.

The PRC visitors, who are being accompanied on their visit to Vojvodina by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, then visited the institute for land farming and vegetable growing in Novi Sad and the experimental fields in Rimski Sancevi, together with Nikola Kmezcic and his associates. Director of this prominent institution Dr Tihomir Vrebalov, and well-known Yugoslav selectors of crop species Dr Relja Savic, Dr Sredoje Stanacev, Dr Todor Misic and Dr Bogdan Belic informed the PRC guests extensively on the exceptional results achieved in creating high-yield species and hybrids of wheat, corn, sugar beet and sunflower, through which this institution has gained great prestige in the world. High-yield species and hybrids of **farm crops**, created by Novi Sad selectors, are already being cultivated in many countries. The experts expressed a readiness to make their contribution, within the framework of the scientific-technical cooperation between the PRC and the SFRY, to guaranteeing the supply of seed, to the technology and training of PRC agricultural experts, as well as to the importing of soya seed from the PRC. The experts said that the Yugoslav wheat species could give a 20 percent higher yield than the one currently on Chinese fields.

Nikola Kmezcic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Vojvodina, gave a formal luncheon in honor of the PRC guests at the hotel in the Petrovaradin Fortress. Nikola Kmezcic and Chi Teng-kuei exchanged toasts. The luncheon was attended by Molnar Vilmos, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Matija Sedlak, vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Bosko Krunic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communists; Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Novi Sad Municipal Assembly; and by other personalities.

Signs Accords With Ikonic

LD262004Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Chi Teng-kuei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, signed two important agreements for the governments of their countries today. The first is on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and the second is on the formation of a Yugoslav-Chinese committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation at the level of vice premiers. The formal signing took place in the in the Federal Executive Council Building in Novi Beograd.

Both sides expressed satisfaction and confidence that the agreements signed will insure conditions for the development of comprehensive and long-term economic relations, and for the establishment of higher forms of economic cooperation. The conclusion of these agreements will also open perspectives for agreements in the areas of transport, agriculture, the adoption of a veterinary convention, and a convention on plant protection, to which great significance is attached in the development of bilateral relations.

The agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation envisages among other things the designing and construction of new economic installations and capacities, and specialization in the production of machines, equipment and installations in one or both countries, for the satisfaction of domestic needs and for exports to third markets. The agreement also includes the transfer of technology, consultations, engineering, and provides for talks on building plants in the SFRY and the PRC and in third countries, as well as support and facilities to step up commodity exchange, and other facilities which should contribute to an increase of economic relations between the two countries.

The other agreement is to set up a mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. This gives details, among other things, of the areas of responsibility of the committee. The mixed committee will concern itself with implementation of the agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and will propose to both sides forms of cooperation in these areas and measures regarding realization of the agreement.

If necessary, the committee will be able to set up permanent or temporary working bodies, lay down their tasks and provide guidelines for their work.

After the agreements were signed, Branislav Ikonic and Chi Teng-kuei, together with their associates, held talks on some aspects of future Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation. They pointed out with satisfaction the already implemented agreements signed in Peking, where President Tito stayed in August last year. The significance of the agreements signed today, which represent a broad basis for expansion of bilateral economic cooperation and for its long-term stabilization, was particularly stressed.

Huang Hua Talks With Vrhovec

LD261634Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, held talks today on Yugoslav-Chinese relations and on topical international issues of mutual interest. In the talks, which took place in a working and friendly atmosphere, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the positive development achieved in all spheres of bilateral relations and cooperation, and expressed the interest of their countries in further comprehensive expansion of relations between Yugoslavia and China.

On the occasion, detailed views were exchanged on individual international issues. It has been learned that Josip Vrhovec and Huang Hua paid particular attention to informing each other on the views of their two countries regarding hotbeds of crisis in the world, the significance of the United Nations and the further consolidation of their role in resolving acute problems of the world. Particular reference was made to issues which are on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, as well as to disarmament, the struggle for a new international economic order, and so forth.

In his statement, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec dealt especially with the recent nonaligned ministerial conference in Belgrade and with the efforts which the nonaligned countries are making on the very broad world plane in the struggle for equal, international political and economic relations and for the preservation of peace. He stressed the principles of independence, autonomy, equal cooperation, noninterference, and reciprocal respect for sovereignty and integrity, on which Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, bases its international relations with all countries in the world.

The following took part in the talks, on the Chinese side: Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador in Belgrade; Yu Hung-liang, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hsing Chung-hsiu, division chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others. Taking part on the Yugoslav side were: Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to China; Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Dusan Caspari, department head in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and others.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON CRITICS OF PRC-SFRY RELATIONS

LD261748Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Who is bothered by good Yugoslav-Chinese relations and the principles upon which they rest and why? Here is Milika Sundic speaking:

At the formal dinner in honor of Hua Kuo-feng, President Tito, speaking of the principles of cooperation between China and Yugoslavia, stated the following: We are promoting relations and cooperation between our two countries in our mutual interest and not at the expense of good relations and cooperation between our countries and other states. These words spoken by the president reflect the well-known stand of Yugoslavia and the LCY on relations and cooperation among all countries, regardless of differences or similarities in their social orders. No one who is well intentioned can quote the words of the president's toast and draw any conclusion other than the one which is self-evident--Yugoslavia builds its relations with other countries on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect, from which principles it has never deviated and never will. Probably this is also clear to those who are attempting to distort the Tito-Hua Kuo-feng talks and to (?impute) their distortion to us. Fortunately, there are few such people--although precisely because of this, their lack of good intentions becomes more noticeable. This is not our problem, however, but theirs. It is the problem of their understanding of relations and cooperation among socialist countries and communist and workers parties. The longer they remain faithful to such attitudes and views, the more they will provide reason for doubting their adherence to the only principles upon which cooperation on an equal foundation between countries can be based.

In a world full of contradictions, it is natural that everyone cannot have the same view on the same subjects. However, in this particular case of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, the most important thing is that the course of previous talks has been very successful and that the world public has assessed the meeting between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng as one more affirmation of the successful development of relations between two independent countries and of their readiness to work together in this direction to their own advantage and to the advantage of world peace.

There has been no mention of Yugoslav-Chinese past relations, for the simple reason that the two countries and parties are determined not to return to something that was not good. They intend to go forward, and to be successful--thanks to efforts on both sides. This is also Yugoslavia's practice in the case of other countries and parties. After all, if Yugoslavia is ready to behave as it does, then others have no reason at all to rummage in the past, since this would not be in their favor.

Neither Yugoslavia nor China need any advice in this respect, for, without mediators, they have succeeded in organizing their mutual relations in the way which suits them best, offering proof to all that differences in views and paths of socialist construction cannot be a barrier to successful and friendly cooperation if it is founded on the principles of equality, independence and mutual respect, which are the principles in operation between China and Yugoslavia.

No one, however, denies the fact that relations among many socialist countries and communist parties are not what they should be. Of course, this is a great pity both for peace and for socialism. But disagreements between socialist countries cannot be solved by polemics and excommunications, and least of all by drawing other countries into existing disputes. Everyone must take their own share of responsibility for what they do and not ascribe it to others. As regards Yugoslavia, however, it has always carried out its own policy, not that of others--a policy of peace and peaceful international coexistence--in the same way as we are building socialism in accordance with our specific conditions and not according to others' prescriptions. Peace and equality are alien to whomever does not understand and accept this.

BELGRADE RADIO CONSIDERS SINO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

AU262100Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] As we have reported, Presidents Tito and Hua Kuo-feng will continue their exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems tomorrow. However, even the talks between the two presidents to this point present a certain basis for the conclusion that relations between Yugoslavia and China are based and will be based in future on the well-known principles of equality and respect, which confirms that nonaligned, socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia cooperates with all countries, including China, not touching upon relations with third countries. This is how the world public understands the Chinese chairman's visit to Yugoslavia and his second meeting with President Tito--a meeting which the world public considers to be the most important international event of the past week. Here is a commentary by Cedomir Vuckovic:

The Yugoslav-Chinese talks at the highest level have shown that all conditions are present to allow fruitful cooperation, which began after Tito's visit to China last year, to continue further in all the fields. The prerequisites necessary for this cooperation to take a course and direction are the principles on which it is based: Equality, noninterference, respect for objective differences existing between the two countries, regarding both the roads of socialist development and the world position of each.

As Comrade Tito said in his toast at the dinner given in honor of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the principles on which our cooperation with China are based imply a respect for the contribution of all other countries, both to the building of their own road of development and to equal cooperation in the world. These principles also imply, the president of Yugoslavia clearly said, that we advance relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in our mutual interest and not at the expense of good relations and cooperation of our countries with other countries.

Presenting the views of the PRC on cooperation with Yugoslavia, Hua Kuo-feng said in his toast, among other things, that China and Yugoslavia are completely independent and equal in their mutual relations. Neither of these two countries wishes to behave badly toward the other and to interfere in the affairs of the other or control the other, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed.

It is certainly of basic importance for our country, and we should say for the rest of the world, too, that mutual cooperation is developed between countries like Yugoslavia and China on such principles. As regards Yugoslavia, it thus continues along the road it has chosen, the road of independence and noninterference, wishing to cooperate with all who will and who accept Yugoslavia as it is.

Only those who do not understand this try in vain to present it differently.

Much has changed in the world, but Yugoslavia has remained nonaligned, socialist and a self-managing community of equal peoples and nationalities which, precisely because of such a position, has made an immeasurable contribution to building new relations between countries regardless of their internal systems and on the principles of full independence, equality and noninterference.

The establishment of relations between the LCY and the CCP on the same principles has been welcomed by all those who cherish the advancement of overall international cooperation and peace. The expansion of overall interstate relations with China is new practical confirmation that cooperation with Yugoslavia is possible if it is based on equality and respect for the specific roads of internal development of each country and if it is in their mutual interest.

This is precisely the case with Yugoslavia and China. The 11th LCY Congress demonstrated the unity of the communists on the road of our further socialist development and supported the directions of nonaligned policy and our policy of cooperation with others. The words Tito spoke recently, in his toast at the dinner in honor of the Chinese chairman, on relations between socialist countries may be considered a useful text--although his words basically reflect our positions, which have long been known in the world--for the study of the principles on which these relations must be based if truly equal relations are desired.

Socialism comprehended as an irresistible historical advancement, without the imposition of models or prescriptions of any kind, Tito said, will demonstrate all its advantages and its enormous moving force in realizing general progress of mankind and freedom and happiness of man. And this forms the highest ideal of the human race. Socialist countries may make a great contribution to the progress of socialism if in their own midst they respect the autonomy of others and if they respect the principles of noninterference, independence, voluntary cooperation and respect for the differences among countries and parties, both in mutual relations and in relations with all other countries. This, in fact, expressed the lasting and principled Yugoslav position toward all.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF HUA KUO-FENG'S ACTIVITIES

Visits Pula Shipyards

AU281727Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Drago Moric report on visit by Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee chairman and premier of the PRC State Council, to Uljanik shipyards of Pula and statement by Hua Kuo-feng during visit]

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP and premier of the PRC State Council, along with members of the delegations of the two countries, have ended their talks at Brioni. This was the fourth meeting between the delegations of the two countries and the two parties. The talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng were held after the Chinese president's return from Pula, where he visited the Uljanik shipyards and the Roman arena. Here is a report by Drago Moric:

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, together with members of the Chinese party-state delegation, visited Pula this morning. Hua Kuo-feng arrived from Brioni aboard the yacht "Podgorka" about 0830 GMT and was met at the Istra quay by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Croatia; Josip Kocic, president of the Pula Communal Assembly; and by Aldo Malinic, president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Pula. Together with the guest from friendly China, members of the delegation and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for the Uljanik shipyard. In the streets of Pula and at the entrance to this large shipyard, the Chinese guests were cordially greeted by thousands of citizens and workers of the largest work organization in Pula.

Karlo Bilic, general director of the Uljanik shipyard; Aldo Smilovic, president of the [word indistinct] workers council; and Vuk Perovic, president of the Conference of the League of Communists of the Uljanik shipyard, welcomed Hua Kuo-feng and numerous members of his entourage and led them through the plants of their work organization.

Hua Kuo-feng first visited the diesel engine plant, which is making 5,300 horsepower engines for Chinese shipbuilders. Then he passed through the plant which produces electrical machinery and installations, and in conclusion he visited the shipbuilding plant on the island of Ulujanik, where five ships of 5,000 tons carrying capacity will be built by 1980 for the Chinese merchant fleet.

The hosts then took the guests to Uljanik Hall, where General Director Karlo Bilic first informed the Chinese delegation of the history of this large work collective founded 122 years ago. Bilic then replied to detailed questions put to him by the Chinese premier about the Uljanik shipyard production capabilities and about our entire shipbuilding industry included within the Jadranbrod enterprise. The reason for the questions was because our country is currently building 15 ships for the Chinese fleet, and because the possibilities for further cooperation are of interest to both sides.

Hua Kuo-feng showed great knowledge of the cooperation between our shipbuilders and China and reminded the Uljanik general director of his recent visit to China. Hua Kuo-feng said that his impressions of the visits to Yugoslav work organizations, and to the Uljanik shipyard, were very favorable. In conclusion, he said:

[Begin Hua Kuo-feng recording in Chinese with translation into Serbo-Croatian] Last year, President Tito paid a visit to our country. In his 85th year and traveling over 10,000 kilometers, President Tito set off on a visit to our country. He really opened a new chapter in the development of relations between our two countries. With his visit, our relations entered a new stage of development. During the past year, the visits between our two countries have become increasingly more frequent. Relations between our two parties and the two countries are developing well and dynamically.

However, the economic cooperation between our two countries is still lagging behind the development of political relations. Naturally, we can fulfill the agreement reached with Comrade President Tito in connection with the volume of commodity exchange, but, naturally, we must make a number of [words indistinct]. On the eve of my arrival in your country, our side made some proposals in this respect. I believe it is insufficient to have only a mutual acquaintanceship. [words indistinct] for a development in connection with economic cooperation.

Since an intensification of mutual acquaintanceship is only now under way, it was said on your side that work organizations must still be [informed] and be prepared.

For this reason, during this visit we only signed agreements on general principles. For now, I can note that the general cooperation between our two countries will be increasingly better. We are very satisfied with our talks with President Tito. For this reason our relations will certainly continue to develop comprehensively, on a long-term basis and in a stable manner.

As I have said, the present level of economic cooperation represents only a good beginning. [end recording]

Karlo Bilic, general director of the Uljanik shipyard, presented the Chinese president an Istrian musical instrument, a silver plaque issued on the occasion of the 120th anniversary of the Uljanik shipyard and a folder containing photographs depicting the history of this large and prominent work organization.

The Chinese guests then drove to the old arena in Pula and toured this impressive historical monument. At 1000 GMT, they left on the Yacht "Podgorka" for Brioni.

Final Talks Reported

LD281846Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--The concluding talks between Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, were held today in the Istra Hotel on Brioni, with the participation of the delegations.

To begin with, the associates of President Tito and Chairman Hua reported on the results of separate talks, which they held on the basis of the stands set forth by President Tito and Chairman Hua in the talks held in recent days.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, reported on the detailed exchange of views which they and their associates held on questions pertaining to bilateral relations, to the situation in the world and to current hotbeds of crises and during which they informed each other on their views of developments in Asia and Europe.

It was noted in the talks, the ministers said, that there exists between the two countries identity or similarity of views on a number of international questions. Special emphasis was placed on the importance and role of the United Nations for the solution of open international questions, and on the need to further involve both countries in making the work of the United Nations as successful as possible and in preserving peace and equal international political and economic relations.

It has been learned that Josip Vrhovec and Huang Hua stressed at today's plenary talks that within the framework of their exchange of views on crisis hotbeds in the world, reference was made to the situation in the Middle East, both sides stressing the need for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, for implementation of the national rights of the Palestinians and for finding a comprehensive solution to this crisis, one which would guarantee the security of all in that area.

In discussing the situation on the African Continent, the two ministers stressed the significance of the OAU decisions on the immutability of borders.

In this context, they pointed out the significance which they attached to the OAU role in resolving African problems and they assessed this as the best way to exclude confrontation and rivalry by foreign factors on the African Continent and to successfully liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and racism on African soil.

It has been learned that the Chinese side paid particular tribute to the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries held in Belgrade, and expressed respect for the great significance of nonaligned policy on the world scene.

The results achieved so far were favorably assessed, and the possibilities and affirmation of broadening bilateral cooperation were pointed out, including the holding of certain consultations between representatives of the foreign ministries of the two countries and exchanging views on individual international questions.

Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, informed President Tito and Chairman Hua that, together with their associates, they had held talks three times and carried out a useful exchange of views on possibilities of further expansion of trade and economic cooperation and on the need to enrich this with new forms. It was also agreed that economic relations should be expanded into the area of industrial cooperation and joint construction of individual economic projects and that the exchange of achievements and experiences in the area of scientific and technical cooperation should be intensified.

It was noted with satisfaction that, during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit, agreements were signed between the two governments on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation and on the formation of a Yugoslav-Chinese committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation at deputy premier level. Agreement was also reached that in the immediate future, on the basis of these framework agreements, several specific agreements and conventions relating to this field should be signed.

It was noted that it is realistic to expect that the level of commodity exchange earlier agreed upon will be successfully implemented by the end of this year and that it can be expected that, in the ensuing years, it will constantly grow.

It has been learned that in the talks today Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, reported on the exchange of views on relations between the LCY and the CCP. They noted that following President Tito's visit to the PRC last year, the broad party membership in both countries was informed of the decision to renew party relations and cooperation and that this met with all-round membership support.

It was also noted in the talks that the world public and a series of communist and workers parties in the world have assessed this development of relations between the LCY and the CCP as positive.

It was stressed that the process of normalization of relations between the CCP and the LCY was concluded with the letter which the CCP Central Committee sent to the 11th LCY Congress. During the exchange of views, it was stressed that certain differences in views of the state of and trends in the international workers and communist movement do not represent an obstacle to further successful development of cooperation between the two parties and other sociopolitical organizations, and that this has been confirmed by contacts to this point and the exchange of delegations of the two parties and other sociopolitical organizations.

The proposed program of further cooperation in this sphere, which envisages an exchange of party political and study delegations and which also encompasses an agreement on cooperation in publishing activity, was adopted.

Having heard the reports by their associates, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng summarized the basic results of the visit and of the talks held.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pointed out the importance of President Tito's visit to China last year and stressed the importance which he attaches to the present visit. It was emphasized that Yugoslav-Chinese relations have entered a new phase.

Agreeing fully with this and recalling Chairman Hua's words, President Tito stressed that these visits, taken together, are of a truly enormous, even historic, significance; they serve as a basis of and encouragement for our further mutual understanding and future cooperation.

Hua Kuo-feng stressed that his visit to Yugoslavia represents "an expression of respect for and recognition of President Tito and Socialist Yugoslavia." He added that he also has invitations from other European countries, which he will visit one day.

Chairman Hua reiterated his gratitude for the cordial welcome which he encountered everywhere and added that he is persuaded that Yugoslav-Chinese friendship is going from strength to strength and that this is to the benefit of both sides.

Assessing the talks as sincere, friendly and comradely, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed that they serve the cause of better mutual acquaintance. "I have listened with respect to the views of President Tito, who has tremendous experience in international relations," he said. Chairman Hua spoke appreciatively of the policy of nonalignment pursued by Yugoslavia.

Chairman Hua pointed to the significance of the development of comprehensive economic cooperation, which the agreements signed should serve, as well as others which will be concluded with a view to promoting bilateral cooperation.

Having stressed once again his satisfaction with the talks, Chairman Hua finally invited President Tito and Yugoslav leaders to visit China at any time which suited them, which invitation was accepted with pleasure.

President Tito, agreeing with the general impressions expounded by Chairman Hua, stressed that Yugoslavia and China are orienting themselves toward expansion of cooperation and the best possible mutual acquaintance to the advantage of our peoples, peace, trust and of cooperation in the world.

President Tito, recalling the welcome extended to him last year on returning from China and other countries which he had visited, and pointing out the friendly sentiments shown to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in our country, stressed that these sentiments demonstrate how the people in our country welcome the cooperation and friendship between the two countries. "We held genuinely broad and friendly talks," Tito went on, "and on many issues identical or similar views were manifested."

"There have also been differences," President Tito added, "some of them are perhaps a result of insufficient mutual acquaintances."

This calls for getting to know one another more deeply. It is essential, however, that we should agree that these differences are not and need not be a hindrance to comprehensive development of cooperation by our countries and parties." President Tito particularly stressed the principles of the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment.

"You have seen a country," President Tito went on, "which in its recent past has experienced many difficulties but which nevertheless has attained major results in the international and domestic fields. In Yugoslavia," President Tito said in conclusion, "you have a sincere friend, and we know that in your country and among your people we also have such friends."

The talks ended in a friendly atmosphere, imbued with openness [otvorenost] and mutual respect, the same atmosphere in which they took place throughout the visit.

President Tito and Chairman Hua will meet again tonight at a farewell dinner which President Tito is giving on the eve of the departure from Yugoslavia tomorrow of his guest, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

More on Final Talks

LD281310Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Talks ended today shortly after 1300 (1200 GMT) on Brioni between the Yugoslav and PRC delegations led by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. This was the fourth meeting of the delegations of the two countries and parties.

The talks between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng and their colleagues started a little after 1130 (1030 GMT), following the return of the Chinese premier from his visit to Pula.

Tito, Hua Dinner Toasts

LD282310Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2158 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, gave a farewell dinner at the White Villa on Brioni this evening in honor of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, who is leaving Yugoslavia tomorrow.

During the dinner, which took place in a cordial and pleasant atmosphere, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exchanged brief, improvised toasts.

Greeting his guest, President Tito said:

Comrade Chairman, dear guests:

Tomorrow you are leaving our country. During the few days we have been together we have indeed talked a great deal, but more time would be necessary to discuss everything. I believe that your visit has great significance for the further development of relations between our two countries. We have carried out an exchange of views on various questions of bilateral cooperation and the international situation. I do not think that there is anything left between us that could be considered a hindrance to our further relations.

Our views on the majority of questions we discussed were identical or similar. There is very little left on which we did not agree, but we will also solve that gradually and jointly in the further development of our relations.

You have seen our people. You have visited three of our republics. You have seen how our people received you everywhere and how they relate in a friendly way to your country, your people and to you, dear Comrade Chairman. That is the proof that the policy of friendship between Yugoslavia and China is on good foundations.

Our talks on further bilateral cooperation were particularly useful. We observed that we have not yet become acquainted with all the possibilities for cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres. But in the future there will be more exchanges of delegations; there will be more visits by our people to your country and of your people to ours. The more such visits there are, the better will we get to know one another and thus become closer to one another.

When you return to your country, convey to your people the sympathies of the people of Yugoslavia, who suffered as much as your people suffered in order to liberate the country and in order to be able to direct internal development in a way which is to the greatest interest of the working class and all the people.

I call on comrades and dear guests to raise your glasses to the health of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and to the health of his associates, to the happiness and prosperity of the people of China, to friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

In reply to President Tito's toast, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed thanks and satisfaction at having had one more opportunity to be with the president Tito and other Yugoslav leaders.

Hua Kuo-feng then said that, together with his associates, he visited three republics and had opportunities to meet a great number of Yugoslav people, workers, peasants, intellectuals, members of the Yugoslav People's Army, and so forth. He stressed that he and his associates met with a warm and cordial welcome everywhere, and that the entire visit passed in a pleasant atmosphere, which he assessed as an affirmation of the mutual friendly feelings of our peoples.

Hua Kuo-feng assessed the talks with President Tito and the separate talks among their associates as having been very useful, and he said that in his evaluation of their significance he is in full agreement with the Yugoslav president. "We carried out a broad exchange of views on problems of the international situation, the further development of bilateral relations and various issues of interest to both sides in a friendly and sincere atmosphere," Hua Kuo-feng said.

Chairman Hua then said that he, too, believes that between China and Yugoslavia there is "great identity or similarity of views on fundamental issues." "We, too, love peace; we wish to have peaceful conditions for the building up of our countries, and we want big and small countries to be equal."

Chairman Hua then pointed out the importance of respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence and equality, and noted the need for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of domination. Hua Kuo-feng noted that, following President Tito's visit to China, "relations between the two countries and parties have been developing in an excellent way." In this connection he pointed to the partial lagging of the economic cooperation, which has otherwise implemented good initial results and which has great prospects for further developments.

He recalled that during the talks with President Tito and President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic he also discussed long-term economic cooperation, and he stressed that the goals set in this respect are feasible.

"Esteemed Comrade Tito and Yugoslav comrades," Chairman Hua Kuo-feng went on, "we feel that the relations between us are developing well and we truly want these relations to be friendly."

Having once again expressed his thanks in warm words for the welcome and hospitality he received, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng raised a toast to the further development of friendly relations, the prosperity and progress of Yugoslavia, the long life and good health of President Tito and to the health of the other Yugoslav personalities present.

The dinner was attended on the Chinese side by Chi Teng-kuei; Chao Tzu-yang; Huang Hua; Zhang Tao-zu; Chiao Shih; Yu Chan; Chen Chieh; Chou Chiu-yeh; Huo (Feng-chi); Yu Rung-liang and others.

On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Fadil Hodza; Vidoje Zarkovic; Dragoslav Markovic; Veselin Djuranovic; Stane Dolanc; Jakov Blazevic; Milos Minic; Aleksandar Grlickov; Todo Kurtovic; Josip Vrhovec; Franjo Herljevic; Berislav Badurina; Branko Mamula; Enver Cemalovic; Budimir Loncar; Mirko Ostojic; Branko Joksovic; Josip Kolic and others.

Hua's Departure Reported

LD290952Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Today Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and his associates concluded their official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The Chinese chairman visited our country from 21 to 29 August at the invitation of SFRY and LCY President Josip Broz Tito.

The distinguished guest from the PRC was seen off from Brioni this morning with the highest state honors. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was seen off by President Tito. President Tito and Chairman Hua embraced and took cordial leave of each other. Chairman Hua thanked President Tito for his warm hospitality and said: "We hope to see you again in China."

From Villa Brionka, the residence of the Chinese chairman, the distinguished guest from the PRC went by car with his host, President Tito, to the Brioni pier which was adorned with flowers and Yugoslav and Chinese national flags. After the national anthems of the two countries were played, President Tito and Chairman Hua inspected the Yugoslav Navy honor guard.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng then took leave of the Yugoslav leaders. The following were in the send-off party: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SANPY Federal Conference; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs; Branslav Ikonc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet to the president of the republic.

Also present were Admiral Branko Mamula; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Col Gen Enver Cemalovic; Blazo Mandic, press adviser to the president of the republic; Miliivoje Maksic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the republic, and other Yugoslav personalities.

After saying farewell to the Yugoslav leaders, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by President Tito, went through two lines of Yugoslav children to the yacht Podgorka, on board which the distinguished guests from China sailed to Pula. Young children from Pazana gave Chairman Hua Kuo-feng a bouquet of flowers. Pula accorded the distinguished Chinese guests a very cordial send-off. At the Istrra pier where the yacht Podgorka was docked, and along the entire route to the Pula airport, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his associates were greeted by the residents of Pula and nearby places. At the festively decorated Pula airport, from which the special aircraft took off at 0945, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and his associates were bidden farewell by Bidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium; Col Gen Branislav Joksovic; Josip Kolic, president of the Pula Municipal Assembly; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC, and by other Yugoslav personalities.

Cables Thanks to Tito

LD291110V Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On leaving the territory of the SFRY, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, has sent President Tito the following telegram:

"To the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito: "On leaving your heroic country I should like once again to express to you, to other leading comrades of Yugoslavia and to its peoples sincere gratitude for the magnificent welcome and the cordial and friendly hospitality which you accorded us during our visit. I am deeply convinced that this visit of ours to Socialist Yugoslavia and the fruitful talks we had represent an important contribution to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, and to the development of the joint struggles of the peoples of all countries for the preservation of independence and sovereignty, and against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. I wish you good health and long life, and prosperity and progress to the friendly SFRY.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council."

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETINGS CONSIDERED

AU252109Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Petar Radic talk]

[Text] This Sunday the traditional border rally of citizens from our country and from Bulgaria will be held in Dimitrovgrad. A varied cultural, entertainment and sports program and an exhibition of our achievements has been prepared for this rally. On this occasion, Petar Radic speaks about the significance and role of the border rallies:

Border rallies on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border have an old tradition. The first were held as early as 1920. They were resumed immediately after the war, and with minor interruptions they have constituted one of the aspects of border cooperation between our country and Bulgaria for 3 decades. Almost every year seven or eight rallies are held along the border of Serbia and the same number along the border of Macedonia. Last year, for instance, 148,000 citizens attended the rallies in border towns of Serbia, coming in about equal numbers from our side and from the Bulgarian side.

The basic motive for holding rallies is to develop friendship and to bring the peoples of the two countries closer together. Family ties between citizens of Bulgarian nationality, and in Macedonia between citizens of Macedonian nationality, living on both sides of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, have been one of the motives for holding the border meetings.

In the practice of interstate relations, the border rallies, as a form of citizens' exchange and meeting, are unique in the world. Considered within the context of the openness of our country toward the world, and especially of our readiness to cooperate with all countries on friendly foundations, the rallies of the border population are a very favorable form of strengthening neighborly cooperation and better mutual understanding.

Under present day conditions and political trends, at a time when efforts are being made in the world to create conditions for an unhindered circulation of citizens of various countries, border rallies have a significant place and role. They also contribute to implementation of the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation.

In the past 10 years, the state of overall political relations between the two countries has influenced the holding of border rallies, especially in the number of citizens attending, which has varied from 55,000 to 150,000; it is known that there are disputed and unsolved problems in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations arising from the refusal of the Bulgarian leadership to recognize the basic rights of the Macedonian population in Bulgaria. This does not mean, however, that one should break off those forms of cooperation, which have been shown to be useful to people on both sides of the border.

Trade attracts great interest at the rally. A wide selection of goods which citizens may buy and take back to their country in a practical way expands the existing opportunities in local border traffic. One should not forget that consumer goods offered at the rally are one of the indications of the ability of our producers and of the progress of our economy.

The holding of rallies is of greatest interest for the border communes themselves. However, the rallies are but one aspect of border cooperation which can and should be wider, not only in the cultural field, but in the fields of agriculture, water resources, traffic, planning, health and other fields of mutual benefit.

FORMER LEADER VIEWS SOVIET, 'DEMOCRATIC' SOCIALISM

LD251507Y Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 24 Aug 78 p 14 LD

[Ricardo Estarriol interview in Belgrade with former Yugoslav leader Milovan Djilas: "The Soviet Regime Will Not Change: It Will Rot"--date not specified]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 August--Some 100 meters away from the Yugoslav parliament building in Belgrade lives Yugoslavia's most important nonperson: Milovan Djilas, the man who, having reached the number two spot in the Communist and Yugoslav hierarchy, fell into disgrace and was expelled from the country's political life.

His book "the New Class," which describes how in communist regimes a new class of officials is emerging, who hold a much more privileged position than their capitalist counterparts in Western countries, at one time had worldwide repercussions. Later, he wrote another book on his conversations with Stalin, historical-philosophical essays and finally he has released his personal memoirs for publication--still abroad. Recently, America saw the appearance of the first edition of Volume II of his memoirs, which carries the title "The Partisans' War." For many years, Djilas was chief of the Yugoslav agitation and propaganda section. He is a Montenegrin and led the first uprising against the occupying forces in Montenegro. Later he became a member of Tito's general staff and was sent as an emissary to Moscow to speak with Stalin and as a parliamentarian to the German lines to negotiate a limited cease-fire.

It was not fear of possible Soviet irritation which led the Yugoslav authorities to prevent the publication of former Deputy President Milovan Djilas' second volume of memoirs in Yugoslavia.

According to the author himself, the most important reason for the ban was the fact that the book is by him, a "nonperson." "The second reason," he explains, sitting on a stool in a room fitted with "Biedermayer" furniture, "is that my book portrays Tito as a man with good and bad points, while current Yugoslav historiography is idolatry. Nevertheless, I am convinced that in the future--when through the passage of years a greater distance from current events is achieved--my description will be the best biography of Tito, because it gives a true picture."

Djilas, who retains an enduring enthusiasm for forecasts from his initial pure Bolshevik training, is convinced that his books (apart from "The New Class") will be able to be published "when the current revolutionary generation disappears." Then he will be able to publish his unpublished works, such as his translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost," whose manuscript at present lies in one of the boxes on his desk.

Communism Is Not a Workers Movement

"The Partisans' War" is a demystification of the Yugoslav war, which narrates the cruelties, fratricides and crimes of a pitiless war--a mixture of a nationalist war and a pseudoproletarian revolution. In any case, Djilas is sure that, overall, the Spanish civil war was more cruel still, though he admits that in some parts of Yugoslavia there were phenomena which transcended the barbarities of the 1936-1938 period in Spain. Certainly, Djilas--who cannot now be accused of wanting to hide any parts of Tito's life--has stated unreservedly that "Tito never went to Spain." The reports of people who assert that they saw him during the Spanish civil war "must be the result of a case of mistaken identity." The fact that an agent by the name of Walter (one of Tito's pseudonyms during his period of clandestinity) was active in Spain "does not mean much, because at that time in the Comintern it was very fashionable to use German pseudonyms."

In Djilas' opinion, "the partisans' war was not a working class revolution but a revolution of peasants and intellectuals with little participation of the working class." The former Yugoslav partisan and politician points out that official historiography asserts that it was the working class which led the war against the invaders in Yugoslavia, "which is not true: The war was led by the communist party, which is not the working class."

After a short pause, he adds: "And in general, the world communist movement has not been a workers movement either, but a political movement which has penetrated into the working class." The most obvious case is that of Russia, where the October Revolution was not a workers revolution but a revolution of soldiers and semi-intellectuals. "Only when the Bolsheviks gained power did they begin to activate the working class, though it is true that the majority of the working class did support the Bolsheviks during the Russian civil war--a support which disappeared as soon as the Bolsheviks gained power."

Djilas recounts that the Yugoslav Communist Party leaders were then, at the outset of the partisans' war against the Germans and Italians, "very Bolshevikized," and acknowledges that they were struggling for "a secondhand form of Marxism," specifically for Stalin's Marxism. He recalls that during that time of clandestine prominence was given to a small pamphlet by Stalin, published 2 months before Lenin's death, titled "Regarding the Issues of Leninism." This was also very well known at the time throughout the world communist movement. "It was then," Djilas explains, "that the essence of Leninism was formed for the first time, much better than Bukharin, Trotsky and Zinovyev did. It is normal for a state to codify its ideology and Stalin was the first to codify Lenin's political theory."

A Crushing Verdict

Djilas' verdict on what has remained of Stalinized Leninism is crushing: "Communists are internationalists when in power but when they gain power they cease to be so. [sentence as published] Look: The USSR is an industrial federal system. Do not forget that the changes made by communism in the USSR--being many in number--have not been as large as those which took place at the time of the tsars, who, moreover, were merely autocratic, not totalitarian as is the current Soviet regime." Djilas, whose ideological background is very different from Solzhenitsyn's, agrees with the latter when he states that "There are no major differences between Lenin and Stalin." In Djilas' opinion, there were three trends in Lenin's doctrine: Trotskyist ("internationalist dogmatism"); Bukharinist ("the beginning of a democratization") and Stalinist ("ideologized pragmatism"). And what has remained is Stalinism. Djilas explains that until the advent of Stalin, within Soviet communism there had been a democratic movement (remember the workers' opposition and the Kronstadt revolution) which no longer exists. But, he asserts, "I do not believe that there can be a democratization in the USSR: Soviet communist will not change; it will rot. Communism in the USSR has become pan-Russia chauvinism which embraces tsarist orthodoxy." The only solution is "an authoritarian leader," another Peter the Great, who will impose a transformation from above. Outside the Soviet Union the outlook is different. In Djilas' opinion, Eurocommunism's parentage is not Western: "Eurocommunism began in Eastern Europe, in Czechoslovakia" and the "conversion" of rabid Stalinists such as Carrillo to Eurocommunism "is not more opportunism." Djilas looks back to show that such transformations are as old as communism itself. "Bukharin was to the left of the Bolshevik party during the Russian revolution, until he realized that doctrinarianism was leading nowhere. And I myself was also a leftist until I realized the nonviability of my position and gradually changed my mind. Do not forget that during a revolution it is more comfortable to be on the left: The difficult thing under such circumstances is to be on the right."

The New Social Democracy

In order to describe the phenomenon of Eurocommunism or rather that of the new democratic socialism, Djilas uses a triple rule: Eurocommunism is the social democracy of modern capitalism, because modern capitalism is not the same as before the war. Modern capitalism is liberal and social and the Eurocommunists represent the social democracy of today. Therefore, I am convinced that a socialism of this kind will develop, even in the United States." The interview with Djilas takes place while Hua Kuo-feng is passing through the streets of Belgrade. The topic of Chinese communism arises easily in the conversation: "China," Djilas says, "is a more authoritarian and dictatorial country than the USSR: Therefore, the transformations will not be as rapid. But China's opening to the world is a positive element for all--for China and for the rest of the world, because it diminishes the strength of Soviet imperialism and exerts a positive influence on the international communist movement. Furthermore," he continues, "China is not imperialist--at least for the time being."

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